

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3433.

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## BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Burlington House, London, W.  
The NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at NOTTINGHAM, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 13.  
President Elect:  
Dr. J. A. BURDON SANDERSON, M.A., M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.R.S., Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford.  
Notice to Contributors of Memoirs.—Authors are reminded that the acceptance of Memoirs, and the days on which they are to be read, are, as far as possible, determined by Organising Committees for the several Sections before the beginning of the Meeting. Memoirs should be sent to the Office of the Association.  
Information about Local Arrangements may be obtained from the Local Secretaries, Guildhall, Nottingham.  
G. GRIFFITH, Assistant General Secretary.

## WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

SEPTEMBER 10, 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1893.  
SUNDAY MORNING, September 10.—Grand Opening Service.  
TUESDAY MORNING.—'Elijah.'  
TUESDAY EVENING.—'Israel in Egypt' and Beethoven's Symphony, No. 7.  
WEDNESDAY MORNING.—'Bach's Mass in B Minor.'  
WEDNESDAY EVENING (Public Hall).—New Orchestral Work, composed for the occasion, and conducted by Dr. Hubert Parry; Sullivan's 'The Yeoman'; and Miscellaneous Selection.  
THURSDAY MORNING.—Parry's 'Job,' conducted by the Composer, and Spohr's 'Last Judgment.'  
THURSDAY EVENING.—Brahms's 'German Requiem' and 'The Ryma of Fraze.'  
FRIDAY MORNING.—'The Messiah.'  
FRIDAY EVENING.—Closing Service by the Three Choirs.  
PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.—Madame Albani, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Anna Williams, Miss Hilda Wilson, Madame Belle Cole, Miss Jessie King, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Edwin Houghton, Mr. Watkin Mills, Mr. Frank Grosse, and Mr. Brewster.  
Programmes, containing full particulars, may be obtained either from Messrs. DUNN & CO. or Mr. E. J. SPARK, High-street, Worcester.

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Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, and past and present occupation, with copies of testimonials of recent date, and marked 'Application for Chief Librarian,' to be delivered at my Office not later than the 1st day of September, 1893.  
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Town Hall, Hull, 29th July, 1893.

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Applications, with testimonials, will be received by the undersigned for the position of PROFESSOR OF LOGIC and METAPHYSICS in the University of Toronto until the Twentieth day of August next. Initial salary, 2,600 dollars, with an annual increase of 100 dollars until the maximum of 3,200 dollars is reached.

GEO. W. ROSS, Minister of Education.  
Education Department (Ontario), Toronto, July 12, 1893.

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THE SESSION of the FACULTIES of ARTS and LAWS and of SCIENCE (including the Indian and Oriental Schools and the Department of Fine Arts) will BEGIN on OCTOBER 3rd. The Introductory Lecture will be given at 3 p.m. by Prof. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L.

F. Althaus, Ph.D.—German.  
T. Hudson Beare, B.Sc. M.Inst.C.E. F.R.S.E.—Engineering and Mechanical Technology.  
Ocell Rendall, M.A.—Astronomy.  
Rev. T. G. Bonney, D.Sc. LL.D. F.R.S. F.G.S.—Geology and Mineralogy (Yates Goldsmith Professorship).  
Frederick Brown.—Fine Arts (Slade Professorship).  
T. W. Rhye Layton, LL.D. Ph.D.—Pali and Buddhist Literature.  
Antonio Farinelli, L.R.—Italian Language and Literature.  
A. J. Fleming, M.A. D.Sc. F.R.S.—Electrical Technology.  
G. C. Foster, B.A. F.R.S.—Physics (Quain Professorship).  
H. S. Foxwell, M.A.—Political Economy.  
Alexander Henry, M.A. LL.B.—Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law and History.  
M. J. M. Hill, M.A. D.Sc.—Mathematics.  
A. E. Housman, M.A.—Latin.  
W. T. Ker, M.A.—English Language and Literature (Quain Professorship).  
H. Lallemand, B.Sc.—French Language and Literature.  
Rev. Dr. W. Marks.—Hebrew (Goldsmith Professorship).  
F. C. Montague, M.A.—History.  
F. A. Munro, M.A.—Roman Law.  
W. W. Oliver, M.A. D.Sc.—Botany (Quain Professorship).  
Karl Pearson, M.A. LL.B.—Applied Mathematics and Mechanics.  
F. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L.—Egyptology.  
R. S. Poole, LL.D.—Archæology (Yates Professorship).  
J. F. Postgate, M.A. LL.D.—Comparative Philology.  
W. Ramsay, Ph.D. F.R.S.—Chemistry.  
Charles Rieu, Ph.D.—Arabic and Persian.  
R. A. Schiller, F.R.S.—Physiology (Jodrell Professorship).  
Roger Smith, F.R.S.—Architecture.  
J. Sully, M.A. LL.D.—Philosophy of Mind and Logic (Grote Professorship).  
L. F. Vernon Harcourt, M.A. M.Inst.C.E.—Civil Engineering and Surveying.  
W. F. R. Weldon, M.A. F.R.S.—Zoology and Comparative Anatomy (Jodrell Professorship).  
W. Wye, M.A.—Greek.  
H. Higgs, LL.B.—Statistics (Newmarch Lecturer).  
Watson Smith, F.R.S. F.I.C. (Lecturer).—Chemical Technology.  
Stanley Stearns, F.R.S. F.A. (Lecturer).—Applied Art.  
Students are admitted to all Classes without previous examination. Scholarships, &c., of the value of 2,000 may be awarded annually. The regulations as to these, and further information as to Classes, Prizes, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary.  
J. M. HORSBURGH, M.A., Secretary.

## GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

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For Prospectus and further information apply to the Dean, Dr. SHAW, Guy's Hospital, London, S.E.

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And at the GALLIGNANI LIBRARY, 24, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

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A Handbook forwarded on application.

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There is a Special Class for the January Examination.  
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## ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Albert Embankment, London, S.E.  
THE WINTER SESSION of 1893-94 will OPEN on TUESDAY, October 3rd, when the Prizes will be distributed at 3 p.m. by the Right Hon. LORD THRING, K.C.B.  
Two Entrance Science Scholarships of £500 and £400 respectively, open to First-year Students, will be offered for Competition. The Examination will be held on September 27th, 28th, and 29th, and the subjects will be Chemistry and Physics, with either Physiology, Botany, or Zoology, at the option of the Candidates.  
Scholarships and Money Prizes of the value of 3000 are awarded at the Seasonal Examinations, as also several Medals.  
Special Classes are held throughout the year for the Preliminary Scientific and Intermediate M.B. Examinations of the University of London.  
All Hospital Appointments are open to Students without charge.  
The Fees may be paid in sum or by instalments. Entries may be made separately to Lectures or to Hospital Practice, and special arrangements are made for Students entering in their second or subsequent years, also for Dental Students and for Qualified Practitioners.  
A Register of approved Lodgings is kept by the Medical Secretary, who also has a list of local Medical Practitioners, Clergymen, and others who receive Students into their houses.  
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THE WINTER SESSION will commence on MONDAY, October 2nd, when an Introductory Address in commemoration of the Centenary of John Hunter will be delivered by Mr. TIMOTHY HOLMES, F.R.C.S., &c.  
The following ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS will be offered for Competition in October:—  
1. A Scholarship, valued £450, for the Sons of Medical Men who have entered the School as bond fide first-year Students during the current year.  
2. Two Scholarships, each of £50, open to all Students who have commenced their Medical Studies not earlier than May, 1893.  
3. Two Scholarships, valued £50, for Students who, having been signed up for or previously passed the Oxford 1st M.B. or the Cambridge 2nd M.B., have entered the School during the current year.  
The following Exhibitions and Prizes are also open to Students:—The William Brown 1000 Exhibition; the William Brown 400 Exhibition; the Brackenbury Prize in Medicine, value £25; the Brackenbury Prize in Surgery, value £25; the Pollock Prize in Physiology, value £50; the Johnson Prize in Anatomy, value £100; the Treasurer's Prize, value £100; General Proficiency Prizes for first, second, and third year Students, of £10, £5, and £5 each; the Brodie Prize in Surgery; the Acland Prize in Medicine; the Thompson Medal; and Sir Charles Clarke's Prize.  
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"that the late Mr. Roe was ever a favourite with the writing or speaking critics of America. He achieved his extraordinary success not by the aid, but in spite of the neglect and disapproval of the lettered class. I have no close acquaintance with Mr. Roe's novels, but I know them well enough to despair of discovering why they were found to be so eminently welcome to thousands of readers."

Again, in another and more serious manner, how excellent is this warning against a certain dangerous democratic tendency, the production of printed writing which is in no sense literature!

"In former ages, almost all that was published, certainly all that attracted attention, was of this sort. The baldest and most grotesque Elizabethan drama, the sickliest romance that lay with Bibles and *billets-doux* on Belinda's toilet-table, the most effete didactic poem of the Hayley and Seward age, had this quality of belonging to the literary camp. It was a miserable object, no doubt, and wholly without value, but it wore the King's uniform. If it could have been better written, it would have been well written. But, as a result of democracy, what is still looked upon as the field of literature has been invaded by camp-followers of every kind, so active and so numerous, that they threaten to oust the soldiery themselves; persons in every variety of costume, from court-dresses to rags, but agreeing only in this, that they are not dressed as soldiers of literature. These amateurs and specialists, these writers of books that are not books, and essays that are not essays, are peculiarly the product of a democratic age. A love for the distinguished parts of literature, and even a conception that such parts exist, is not common among men, and it is not obvious that democracy has led to its encouragement. Hitherto the tradition of style has commonly been respected; no very open voice having been as yet raised against it. But with the vast majority of persons it remains nothing but a mystery, and one which they secretly regard with suspicion. The enlargement of the circle of readers merely means an increase of persons who, without an ear, are admitted to the concert of literature. At present they listen to the traditional sonatas and mazurkas with bored respect, but they are really longing for music-hall ditties on the concertina. To this ever-increasing congregation of the unmusical comes the technical amateur, with his dry facts and exact knowledge; the dippant amateur, with his comic 'bits' and laughable miscellanies; the didactic and religious amateur, anxious to mend our manners and save our souls. These people, whose power must not be slighted, and whose value, perhaps, can only relatively be denied, have something definite, something serviceable to give in the form of a paper or a magazine or a book. What wonder that they should form dangerous rivals to the writer who is assiduous about the way in which a thing is said, and careful to produce a solid and harmonious effect by characteristic language?"

The book is full of such cautions and counsels, and it is full of passages that we should like to quote—a passage on Browning and the democratic spirit, for instance, on p. 41; a passage on the symbolism of Mallarmé, p. 228; and a passage, which must really be quoted, on the probable future of poetry:—

"Poetry, if it exist at all, will deal, and probably to a greater degree than ever before, with

those more frail and ephemeral shades of emotion which prose scarcely ventures to describe. The existence of a delicately organized human being is diversified by divisions and revulsions of sensation, ill-defined desires, gleams of intuition, and the whole gamut of spiritual notes descending from exultation to despair, none of which have ever been adequately treated except in the hieratic language of poetry. The most realistic novel, the closest psychological analysis in prose, does no more than skim the surface of the soul; verse has the privilege of descending into its depths. In the future lyrical poetry will probably grow less trivial and less conventional, at the risk of being less popular. It will interpret what prose dares not suggest. It will penetrate further into the complexity of human sensation, and, untroubled by the necessity of formulating a creed, a theory, or a story, will describe with delicate accuracy, and under a veil of artistic beauty, the amazing, the unfamiliar, and even the portentous phenomena which it encounters."

This is almost the conclusion of an essay entitled 'Is Verse in Danger?'—an ingenious discussion of a somewhat unnecessary question. A question which really is worth discussing—the actual influence upon the public in general of even the most widely popular poet—is handled with much acuteness in 'Tennyson—and After.' Yet another question in regard to poetry, 'Has America produced a Poet?' is handled with the gentlest and keenest discretion; and not merely discretion, but a fine intuition, is shown in a brief consideration of the Symbolist movement in France, as it defines itself in the work of M. Stéphane Mallarmé. But nothing in the volume is more interesting than those essays which are concerned with prose literature, 'The Tyranny of the Novel,' 'The Limits of Realism in Fiction,' 'The Influence of Democracy on Literature.' In the first of these essays there are two or three pages on the art of Zola, which are, perhaps, the most intelligent, temperate, and justly appreciative pages that have been written on that difficult subject in English. With very much of what Mr. Gosse has to say on the subject of the novel we are altogether in agreement; and we are at one with him in his plea for wider human interests in English fiction, now so much given over to the young person and to the love affairs of the young person. "Has the struggle for existence," he asks, "a charm only in its reproductive aspects?" And he demands: "Have the stress and turmoil of a successful political career no charm? Why, if novels of the shop and the counting-house are considered sordid, can our novelists not describe the life of a sailor, of a gamekeeper, of a railway-porter, of a civil engineer?" The demand is a plausible one, but at the same time it is to be hoped that the novelists of the future will not come to think that "the study of Dorsetshire dairy-farms," "the details of apple-culture in the same county," and "just the vivid information we want about the Newlyn pilchard-fishery," have any essential connexion with a good novel. Zola needs all his immense talent to save "Les Rougon-Macquart" from being buried under the weight of second-hand technical information. It is as a picture of humanity that the novel has its reason for existence; and a novel will be good or bad, not because it is or is not written about a railway-porter, not because it does or does not tell us how the

railway-porter's back was affected by carrying heavy luggage, but by its truth or falsehood to what is elemental alike in railway-porters and in gentlemen. Let us have this, the one thing needful; and then let that "vivid information about the Newlyn pilchard-fishery" come or go; pleasant, agreeable, valuable in its way, if it be kept in its proper place, as a mere background, but dangerous, tedious, intolerable, if once it be suffered to obtrude itself into the first plane of the composition.

We have only been able to touch, in passing, on a few of the many "questions at issue" which are raised in this suggestive, instructive, interesting book. The most entertaining paper contained in it is called 'An Election at the English Academy'—a paper which we would commend, not only for its sprightliness and ingenious wit, to the would-be makers and members of literary academies. It enforces a moral which might be taken to be the main moral of these pages as a whole: the moral that literature, and nothing else, is the end and aim of literature, and that the popular mind will never realize this primary fact. Mr. Gosse militant is still the urbane Mr. Gosse; and it would be hard to over-estimate the value of so polite a combatant in the defence of art against the Philistines.

*Gun and Camera in Southern Africa.* By H. Anderson Bryden. With Numerous Illustrations and a Map. (Stanford.)

MR. H. A. BRYDEN, well known as a sportsman and the author of 'Kloof and Karoo in Cape Colony,' describes in his new book a year's experiences in Bechuanaland, the Kalahari Desert, and the Lake River Country. His notes on the colonization, natives, natural history, and sport of these regions are equally pleasant and instructive reading, and his volume will be enjoyed by all lovers of mammals and especially of birds. His gun, however, has attained greater successes than his camera, for the prints from his photographs make rather disappointing pictures. The author's own depreciation of his efforts removes them from severe criticism, for he begs the reader of his book "to remember that the originals were taken and developed (where development was possible) usually under very trying circumstances." If they do not form particularly satisfactory pictures, they at least illustrate the text with sufficient clearness.

Bechuanaland, some five years before our author's visit,

"greatly resembled the border marches of Scotland and England in the good old times..... Cattle and horse lifting were the recreations of all gentlemen (mostly broken gentlemen) of spirit, and Boers and Europeans alike became extraordinarily expert."

That a considerable area of this region is now under the English flag is due to the Rev. John Mackenzie, the late Mr. W. E. Forster, and Sir Charles Warren. To the last named of these fell the duty of routing out

"the hornet's nest of freebooters and filibusters. He settled the country and brought it without a blow, and in a few short months, within the Queen's peace,"

so that

"at this day in British Bechuanaland life and property are as safe as in any part of the British Isles."

Soon after their arrival Mr. Bryden and his companion proceeded north to the junction of the Maritsani and Setlagoli rivers, to reside on a property they had acquired in that district, and there they sojourned for four months, attending to their affairs and enjoying at frequent intervals successful hunting forays. The chapters headed "Natural History Notes" and "A Day with the Shot Guns" give a *résumé* of the natural history of that region and a sample of its sport, and will appeal favourably to both the field naturalist and the sportsman. The former is full of valuable observations which will be welcomed by the student of the varied forms of South African life, while the enthusiasm of the latter will delight all good shots:—

"The healthfulness and vigour of the atmosphere upon these lofty plateaux lands (from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level) were not the least important factors of many a day of keen enjoyment,"

when generally between thirty and forty head of game, partridges, bustards, plovers, hares, made up the bag.

The thoughtful chapter on British Bechuanaland and its future is full of trustworthy information, which must prove invaluable to many in this country whose eyes are turning wistfully to the numerous fresh fields opening in South Africa. The author discusses the aspects of the country, its flocks, fruits, irrigation, water supply, and the employment there for settlers, and concludes with an estimate of the general prospects of the colony, which on the whole has already justified its existence. With its magnificent and salubrious climate, its excellent geographical position, and its vast potentialities of pastoral wealth, it will in a few years be well able to hold its own with older dependencies. "I am not convinced," Mr. Bryden writes,

"that Bechuanaland can ever become a great corn-producing country, but I am absolutely convinced that it will prove itself one of the finest cattle countries in the world."

The author's account of the Kalahari and its serfs forms a most interesting chapter. This mysterious region, which before 1885 was a blank marked "desert" on the maps, is not such a waste as it has so long been supposed to be. It is richly clad with grass and forest in parts, and it has now come to be known that here is a country—like many of the Australian apparent deserts—offering,

"so soon as its subterranean water supply shall be tapped.....perhaps the most magnificent field for ranching that the world can show."

Notwithstanding its allurements, let no hunter or traveller,

"unless he wishes to leave his bones on some drear, grassy waste or lone forest, attempt to exploit the Kalahari without the best of guides and the advice and good offices of local chiefs.....else will he surely come to grief."

It is claimed by numerous chiefs, and hunted over by numerous tribes—among them the singular Ba-kalahari, the slaves of the Bechuana tribes—who jealously guard their knowledge of it. These Ba-

kalahari possess few traditions, and know little of their own history beyond the fact that for long years they and their fathers have squatted here and there at the permanent water pits throughout the desert, tending the flocks of the nearest tribe, and collecting skins and ostrich feathers for their overlords. They, however, partake of the true Bechuana type, and are, in Mr. Bryden's opinion, no doubt descendants of broken clans of Bechuana origin.

Before finally breaking up their Barolong camp the party undertook more distant trips to the east and west of Mafeking, chiefly in the pursuit of game. These were, however, but exercises preliminary to their long, more adventurous, and hazardous waggon journey through the Protectorate as far as Palachwe in Kama's country, and on across the deadly Thirst Land to Sebituane's Drift on the Botletli river, the great hunting-grounds of that far interior, all of which is most vividly, yet modestly described. A most interesting account is furnished of the Ba-mangwato country and its chief Kama, one of the most remarkable natives that South Africa has produced. He appears to be a man singularly large-minded and of high intelligence, wonderfully active and keen in spirit, a great reformer, the staunchest friend and firmest admirer that Great Britain has ever had among native chiefs. Mr. Bryden narrates the relations between Kama and the English Government, which seem to indicate that this generous and friendly chief has not received the liberal treatment he might have expected, but has rather, it would appear, been humiliated before his people. He naturally feels this very deeply, and has expressed his views in a remarkable letter to the authorities, for which the reader must refer to the volume itself. "It is sincerely to be hoped," remarks our author, "that before it is too late this matter may be adjusted and Kama's wounded feelings may be soothed, and himself set right in the eyes of his tribe."

Space does not permit us to follow our hunter in his hazardous journey from Kama's to and from the Botletli river, through the terrible Thirst Land, as the northern waterless region of the Kalahari is so appropriately named, nor to enter on his account of the water system of the Botletli and of the mysterious rising of the river in mid-winter, months after the rains have ceased. It silently spreads its majestic way, probably by subterranean percolation, till the vast reed swamps of the so-called Lake Komadau are attained. At the Botletli, however, Mr. Bryden and his companions were forced to turn back, before reaching Lake Ngami, which had been their ultimate goal; but they had attained to the long-desired haunts of the giraffe (the *tulla* of the natives, and the *kameel* of the Boers)—

"a place of nature as remote, as wild, almost as undisturbed, as in the long past centuries, before the dawn of Africa had come."

The chapters narrating the incidents of this journey with their author's hunting experiences and pleasures, and the natural history of the Lake River region, will not only excite the envy of sportsmen and naturalists at home, to whom such chances are denied, but will stir afresh, we fear, the roving spirit of retired hunters and



returned travellers. Of these experiences the following must suffice as a sample:—

"I looked hard, and at first saw nothing but what appeared to be trees; then I made out two long necks, and then, pulling out my glasses and taking a long steady gaze, I saw at once there were giraffe, and a number of them. Mindful of the thorny forest into which we expected the game to run, we hastily put on our coats, and then.....we turned sharp right-handed, and walked our nags quietly along, so as to place ourselves between the forest and the isolated patch of bush and timber where the giraffe were evidently feeding. As we stole quietly nearer and nearer to the game, which we now saw consisted of a very large troop, the suppressed excitement of the situation became intense. I know that.....long before the time arrived when we gave our nags the spur, and rushed forward at the game, my own throat and tongue were parched and dry with intense anxiety lest the 'camel' should escape us, for every instant we expected to be discovered. I suppose we were nearly fifteen minutes making our approach, but the quarry fed on unsuspectingly, without noticing our advent, until at length we had got within 300 yards of them, and could see plainly every member of the troop. Never, if I live to a hundred, shall I forget that amazing and most beautiful sight. We were now right between the giraffe and the forest, and had turned our horses' heads to the game.....The nearest to us of these [half dozen giraffe acacia] trees was a very large one, even and umbrella-like in its spread, and verdant with its new leafage. Round this one tree were fifteen tall giraffes, most of them full-grown, all feeding busily, with their long necks upstretched, and never suspecting for one moment the presence of a dangerous foe.....Even now, as we rode straight for them, they never looked our way until we were within 200 yards, and could scarcely contain ourselves. Then a tall head swung round, and indulged in a long stare, followed by one or two others, and then the owner, a huge dark old bull, began to shuffle off. Immediately there was a commotion, the fifteen beautiful giants were all in motion, and.....started off at a good pace right across our front, evidently making for the forest.....We now rammed the spurs into our horses.....with the object of cutting off the troop. As we neared them yet closer, the sight was even more wonderful. Stringing along in a line came the giraffe.....their long necks swinging backwards and forwards, and their extraordinary gait reminding one somehow of tall ships rising and falling upon an uneasy sea. When within less than 150 yards, most of the troop halted, feeling I suppose they could not pass us; we jumped off, fired hastily at the nearest, heard the bullets clap loudly, and then, the greater part of the troop swinging off and bearing for the open plain, we jumped up again, and galloped after them at our very best pace."

Having crossed some troublesome bush, and got

"on fairly open ground, I raced up to a young bull which I had before hit, gave him a shot in the stern, and had the satisfaction of seeing him break sharp off to the right.....run another fifty yards and fall. I now picked out the biggest of the troop.....and made after her. She was running on the extreme left hand, and going a tremendous pace about 200 yards ahead. Within ten yards of her I fired twice from the saddle.....Now she reeled perceptibly.....and fell behind the rest, and I saw with a feeling of indescribable exultation that, barring accidents, she was mine. She ran but another hundred yards, staggering as she went; faltered, tottered on again, and then, trying hard to save herself, toppled over and fell with a crash on to her left side. Jumping off, I went up to finish her.....Hastily remounting we rode after the

rest of the troop, now sailing away a good distance in front.....In fifteen minutes we had thus bagged four giraffe—three cows and a bull; a sufficiency of sport to satisfy the most ambitious hunter. It is difficult to say which was the most exciting part of the business—the wonderful and prolonged view we had of these rare and extraordinary creatures as they fed together at their favourite acacia, or the short but intensely thrilling minutes of the actual chase."

We can heartily commend this elegant volume, not to the sportsman and the naturalist only, but to the general reader as well. It has scarcely a page that will not be found to contain some observation or incident interesting to all three classes. An excellent route-map enables the reader to follow with ease these fortunate sportsmen in their long journeys through this a scinating region of South Africa.

*Handbook of Greek and Latin Palaeography.*  
By Edward Maunde Thompson. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE student of palaeography in England has laboured under special disadvantages compared with his brethren in France, Germany, and Italy. When commencing his study of Greek and Latin writing he has had to refer to foreign authors, such as Chassant or Prou, Bast or Wattenbach, Lupi or Paoli; while in England, in spite of the splendid series of facsimiles of the Palaeographical Society, almost the only approach to an English manual on the subject has been Mr. Maunde Thompson's short introduction to the above-mentioned facsimiles, and the same author's article on "Palaeography" in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' Towards the study of mediæval charters, deeds, and archives, and of local records generally, hardly any help of a comprehensive kind has been afforded at all: the successive editions of Wright's 'Court-hand Restored' give only specimens of writing with a transcript of them and lists; and even the recently published 'Record-Interpreter' of Mr. C. Trice Martin is very largely a dictionary of abbreviations; and neither deals with the principles of the subject in any way. Nevertheless, there has been of late a steady and irrepressible growth of interest in documents, stimulated by the modern methods of illustrating history by means of original records; and even municipal corporations, which are not always distinguished by literary zeal, have shown an active desire to publish or calendar their treasures, so that the need of a systematic guide to successive styles of handwriting has become yearly more apparent.

The Principal Librarian of the British Museum has himself at last stepped into the gap, and has given us what is really the first adequate manual of Greek and Latin, and to some extent of English writing. It is distinguished, as might be expected from the author, by extensive and accurate learning, by sound and just criticism, and by a real correspondence, within its prescribed limits, to the wants of the classes of readers for whom it is intended. The illustrations also are numerous and well selected, and serve their purpose of suggesting to learners and recalling to scholars the characteristics of a large number of separate styles of writing, both English and foreign.

The plan of the work is straightforward. The first seven chapters are devoted to external points connected with writing—the history of classical alphabets, the materials used to receive the record, implements of scribes and the forms of books, and abbreviations and contractions in general. The next five deal with Greek palaeography, and not only with the familiar styles of majuscule and minuscule, but also with the harder, yet daily more important kinds found in papyri. The seven remaining chapters describe Latin writing, following its course in different countries, and the influences which tended to differentiate or unify varieties of style, until with the invention of printing the use of the set literary hands receded to a position of inferior importance. A list of palaeographical works, an index, and some tables of forms make up a treatise which, having regard to its shape, size, and price, is as complete as could be desired. The numerous facsimiles are generally as clear as photo-zincographs can be, but are unsatisfactory where the hand to be reproduced exhibits many fine strokes, as on pp. 242 and 316, or where the bounding lines of the metal appear, as on pp. 260–61. The Procrustean necessity of bringing the illustrations within the limits of a small octavo page has also interfered with their completeness, the right-hand-edge letters having not unfrequently to be altogether removed, a defect only partially remedied by the accompanying transcript. But they are admirably chosen, and are not intended to supersede the use of the finer class of facsimiles obtainable by the collotype process.

The first point which strikes a reader who knows something of the subject beforehand is that Dr. Maunde Thompson puts his strength into the departments of the subject where other writers have been vague and loose. Every month Egypt is yielding up to us some new documents, chiefly in Greek, ranging in subject from versions of the Gospels to farm accounts from the Fayum. The papyri which are thus found are often in a difficult and unfamiliar running hand, with many ligatures and peculiar forms. No book has hitherto allotted adequate space and attention to these cursive writings, chiefly, perhaps, from the lack of material. But the manual before us supplies not only facsimiles in abundance, but also large comparative tables of cursive Greek and Latin alphabets, from B.C. 250 to A.D. 750, which are invaluable for the student, and to a large extent here given for the first time. With them he is enabled not only to study the new documents with all the helps which he can reasonably expect, but also in many cases to fit them into their place in the history of Greek writing. So, too, the numerous and often fine distinctions of style are firmly and clearly drawn out by one who has done more to give exactness to the divisions and to the terminology of the science than any other living scholar.

The scope of the work has necessarily prevented certain subjects from being introduced which would have been welcome. It is quite a question whether palaeography is not extending its claims so far as to include some study of illuminations, and also in another direction so far as to admit, what some would consider the exclusive domain of textual criticism, a consideration of the work-

ings of the scribe's mind as well as of his hand. The Palæographical Society has itself admitted several specimens of illumination pure and simple into its series of facsimiles, and it may be doubted whether the lecturers in palæography at Oxford and Cambridge feel bound to exclude from their attention these two outlying departments of their subject. However this may be, Mr. Maunde Thompson has decided to reject all consideration of illuminations, and of the principles on which a faulty text is corrected. So, too, it is to be regretted that he was unable to devote more attention to deeds written in English, for it would not have required much additional matter to enable the book to be, and to be entitled, 'A Manual of Classical and Mediæval Palæography.' Possibly a second edition might be thus widened in scope; and those who have most to do with ancient writing will be the first to acknowledge that a wide field is covered by the volume before us, and that it is a considerable advance on any previous monograph which has been issued in England or abroad.

Few living persons are competent to correct the author in matters of detail, and the present book seems to have reached in his hands a high degree of accuracy. A fair example of the clearness of his teaching and of his grasp of principles, when most writers are content simply to chronicle facts, is on p. 99 in the explanation of that puzzling symbol; which can stand for -us, -ue, -que, est, -m, and -et; where it is shown that the mark in question is a genuine ancient semicolon, a modification of original abbreviation by a full stop, as when the termination -bus occurs in early MSS. written as B, and que as Q. It is thus a general mark of abbreviation, and might be expected to have a variety of uses, limited to a particular set of syllables only by custom and the necessity of clearness. But it is pointed out that the special use for *est* is due to the Tironian ÷ written in a cursive form. It may be suggested that the use of it for -m is due to a quickened writing of *m* allowed to drop below the line.

Mr. Thompson is not disposed to allow that the Hiberno-Saxon hand contributed anything to the Carolingian minuscule and the half-uncial of Tours (pp. 233, 234). Yet there is much to predispose us to the belief that Alcuin—coming from the north of England, where the Roman hand had by no means ousted the Hiberno-Saxon, and taking such a personal part in the establishment of the new style (for he had himself been a copyist)—would, and did, secure that points in which his native style was superior should be somewhere represented in the work done under his eyes in the monastery at Tours. In Carolingian illumination the signs of Irish art are constant and persistent: Irish monks abounded in the chief literary centres of Europe; and M. Delisle himself is ready to characterize the style by the term *Franco-Saxon*. It is true that in the details of writing very little can be certainly traced to the British element; but perhaps the flat-topped *a*, and the finely rounded wide curve of the *t*, and similar letters, were suggested or retained by Alcuin; and when we compare the clearness and simplicity of the new style with the marked tendency towards awkwardness and ob-

scurity of the so-called national hands which it succeeded, we shall hardly do wrong if we attribute some of its features to the influence of York.

The best thanks of the increasing band of searchers among manuscripts—whether editors of classical texts at our universities, or writers of local history, or investigators of the minuter facts which underlie general history—are due to the author and publishers of this book, which will be found indispensable for their studies, and will only make them wonder how they succeeded in doing their work without it.

*The Poetical Works of William Wordsworth.*  
Edited, with Memoir, by Edward Dowden.  
7 vols. "The Aldine Edition." (Bell & Sons.)

WHEN noticing (*Athenæum*, No. 3404) the first volume of this new edition of Wordsworth's poems we confined our attention to its plan as set forth in the preface, and to the introductory memoir, postponing, as something then premature, any general appreciation of Prof. Dowden's editorial labours. It was observed that the promise the first volume afforded could hardly have been more reassuring, and now that the complete work is before us it is gratifying to find that the promise has been amply fulfilled. Prof. Dowden has succeeded in his purpose, which was to produce an edition of Wordsworth's poetical works "such as Wordsworth himself would have approved"; and not only, we should think, must the poet's shade be satisfied, but also every reader and every student of English literature. Here are all the verses which Wordsworth published, in his latest text and his latest classification, together with others which, for one reason or another, he omitted from his collections, and a store of interesting fragments—everything harvested and gleaned more exhaustively than in any former edition, excepting only the posthumous 'Recluse,' which copyright considerations have necessarily excluded. For the student there is provided an excellent critical apparatus; the Fenwick notes are supplemented and corrected by a series in which the editor tells almost, if not quite, everything worth knowing of the history and evolution of each poem; and there is finally a chronological table, which is a great improvement on those which have preceded it—tables, however, which, it is only just to remember, were necessarily of the nature of trial-lists.

In the preface Prof. Dowden speaks of his "fresh collation of the ever-changing text of Wordsworth," and though he is careful to add that he has not "aimed at exhaustiveness," he has certainly approached it more nearly, perhaps, than was strictly necessary. For Wordsworth was not, like Gray or Tennyson or Coleridge, an artist in words. When he was at white heat the right words came, and as a rule he sooner or later recognized their fitness. But after 1807 Wordsworth was seldom at white heat, and with his imagination at a low temperature he ceased neither to produce nor to revise—indeed, the lower the mercury fell the more copiously he produced and the more arduously he revised. The latter process, as revealed by collation of texts, is

neither particularly interesting nor particularly edifying from a purely artistic point of view; but Wordsworth was so much more as well as so much less than an artist in verse, that to follow it is an instructive exercise, and for the first time it is possible to do this conveniently and with sure foot.

It will be seen that Wordsworth meddled but little with some of the very finest of his poems—those in which thought and sentiment and expression moved in harmony on the highest plane. It was but seldom that he brushed away the magical efflorescence which was the comparatively rare result of perfect fusion; and when he had committed an injury, it was, as a rule, sooner or later recognized and redressed. To take only a few instances—the sonnets 'On Westminster Bridge,' 'On the Extinction of the Venetian Republic,' 'Milton! thou shouldst be living at this hour,' and 'On the Subjugation of Switzerland,' underwent absolutely no change; in 'Afterthought'—in which, perhaps, the poet and sonneteer touched high-water mark—and in 'Oh Friend! I know not which way I may look,' respectively, but one change was made, and in each case the first text was finally restored. In 'Nuns fret not at their convents' narrow room,' in 'When I have borne in memory what has tamed Great nations,' in 'Another year! another deadly blow,' in 'Tintern,' and in the great 'Ode on the Intimations of Immortality,' the changes made were slight and in every way insignificant. To one of the greatest of the sonnets, "It is a beautiful evening, calm and free" (1807), violence was done in 1837, and again in 1843, but all damage was repaired in later editions. But for two lines, another sonnet of the first rank—that which begins "It is not to be thought of that the Flood Of British Freedom—"

reads to-day as it was written in 1803, and the two lines substituted in 1827 were dictated by no artistic fancy, but by a narrowed political outlook. In 1803 Wordsworth saw in the flood of British freedom a

Road by which all might come and go that would, And bear out freights of worth to foreign lands.

Twenty-four years later he could only see that the famous stream was roused

— full often to a mood Which spurns the check of salutary bonds, a little forgetful, perhaps, that this rousing was but the natural outcome of "the faith and morals which Milton held."

It must be granted by the most confirmed Wordsworthian that it cannot be truthfully said of their poet that he never touched his poems but to adorn them; let us all be becomingly grateful for the many happy instances in which he spared the revising hand. Some day, perhaps, a Wordsworthian who is also a poet, and who worships as only a poet can at the inner Wordsworthian shrine, will arise and give us an edition with a selected text. Something towards this ideal edition was done by Mr. Matthew Arnold in his "Golden Treasury" volume of selections, and it is a thousand pities that he did not do more in this direction. Take, for instance, his opening stanza of 'Beggars':—



She had a tall man's height or more;  
No bonnet screen'd her from the heat;  
A long drab-coloured cloak she wore,  
A mantle, to her very feet  
Descending with a graceful flow,  
And on her head a cap as white as new-fallen snow.

As a whole it follows none of Wordsworth's many texts. Again, Mr. Arnold similarly chose a version of his own for 'The Solitary Reaper,' reconstructing thus:—

No Nightingale did ever chant  
So sweetly to reposing bands  
Of Travellers in some shady haunt,  
Among Arabian sands:  
A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard  
In spring-time from the Cuckoo-bird,  
Breaking the silence of the seas  
Among the farthest Hebrides.

Even when he refrained from picking and choosing lines he did not always select his text from Wordsworth's final edition. The task initiated by Mr. Arnold is a tempting one, but so delicate and so difficult that, now he is gone, one fears to make the suggestion, the more especially that it might prove most tempting to the most incompetent hands. Perhaps it will be safest to leave it alone, and get the best out of our poet by the aid of his latest text tempered by Prof. Dowden's collection of various readings.

Prof. Dowden acknowledges freely the help he has received throughout his work from his very efficient coadjutors the Rev. A. R. Shilleto and Mr. T. Hutchinson, and also from the labours of former editors, and expresses a hope that in his own edition the margin of error inevitable in work so abounding in detail has not been exceeded. A pretty close scrutiny of considerable portions of the seven volumes enables us to say with some confidence that Prof. Dowden's hope has been well grounded, for the aggregate of errors observed comes well within the margin inevitable and allowable, and it is in no grudging or reproachful spirit that we draw attention to deficiencies, but solely with the view of helping a little towards the improvement of future issues of an edition already nearly perfect.

In but one detail of his work does it seem as if Prof. Dowden had failed in thoroughness. An editor who would fulfil all righteousness spares neither himself nor his bookish friends in the chase for exact references to his author's quotations and allusions, but this particular duty has evidently not presented itself to Prof. Dowden's conscience with a countenance sufficiently stern. This is all the more surprising because to few men could such a task have proved more alluring or more easy of accomplishment. An instance or two in which notes were wanted may be cited. The poem in which Wordsworth first paid court to the daisy ("In youth, from rock to rock") has for motto some lines from "Wither." They are quoted with essential inaccuracy, and no reference is given to the particular poem from which they are taken. Many readers would have been pleased had Prof. Dowden told them that the lines came from Lamb's favourite, 'The Shepherds Hunting,' and that it was not "instruction," as Wordsworth characteristically feigned, that Wither's muse taught him to draw from everything he saw, but "invention." Thus Wither wrote:—

Her divine skill taught me this,  
That from every thing I saw  
I could some invention draw  
And raise pleasure to her height  
Through the meanest object's sight.

Then, in his second love-letter 'To the Small Celandine,' Wordsworth takes a lover's liberty, and says:—

Thou art not beyond the moon,  
But a thing "beneath our shoon."

From whom is he quoting? Prof. Dowden repeats Wordsworth's note on the line in 'Brougham Castle,'

Earth helped him with the cry of blood,  
in which the poet states that it is "from 'The Battle of Bosworth Field.'" But he does not tell us that the line as written by Beaumont ran thus:—

The earth assists thee with the cry of blood;  
nor that for another couplet in the same poem,

She lifts her head for endless spring,  
For everlasting blossoming,

Wordsworth was indebted to Hudibras, who vowed to carve the widow's

— name on barks of trees  
With true-love-knots and flourishes  
That shall infuse eternal spring,  
And everlasting flourishing.

To the lines in 'Tintern':—

Therefore am I still

A lover.....

.....of all the mighty world  
Of eye and ear,—both what they half-create  
And what perceive,

Wordsworth appended a foot-note referring to a line of Young, "the exact expression of which I do not recollect." The line in Young runs:—

And half-create the wondrous world they see.

Will Prof. Dowden kindly hunt down the exact reference and supply it in his next issue?

With regard to a line in the sonnet beginning,

With ships the sea was sprinkled far and nigh,  
the editorial slip is more grave. Prof. Dowden omits the note which (in 1807 only) Wordsworth attached to the line,

Her tackling rich, and of apparel high,  
stating that it comes from Skelton, in a passage the reference to which he could not at the moment supply. Skelton's line is in stanza vi. of 'Bowe of Court':—

Her takelynge ryche and of hye apparayle.

Then we should have liked to have had a reference to the words placed within quotation marks in the sonnet beginning,  
It is not to be thought of that the Flood—  
which flood

— from dark antiquity

Hath flowed, "with pomp of waters unwitstood"—  
and to have been told that Dyer is the poet alluded to in the Fenwick note to the Duddon sonnets, "whose works are not yet known as they deserve to be"; and further, the name of the Greek poet the allusion to whom in 'Afterthought' Wordsworth believed would be "obvious to the classical reader." There would also have been no harm in giving the exact reference for the line quoted from Milton in the same note,

And feel that I am happier than I know.

It is in 'Paradise Lost,' viii. 282.

But further examples of this class of omissions need not be given. There is another category, due, in most instances

probably, to inadvertency. The preface ("advertisement") to the 'Lyrical Ballads' of 1798 has not been printed with the others; Wordsworth's notes to 'Ruth' referring to Bartram's 'Travels' and to the river Tone are omitted; his note (1798) on 'The Thorn,' and the strictures in the 'Biographia Literaria' on that poem which caused it to be altered, are not mentioned; the interesting notes to 'Peter Bell' (1819 and 1820) are omitted, as also the poet's 'Itinerary' of 1790, which would have formed so desirable an accompaniment to the 'Descriptive Sketches,' the original version of which is given in an appendix. There is, by the way, a misprint in the first line of p. 300: "even" for *ever*—

Of purple lights and *ever*-vernal plains.

It is not a little to be regretted that Wordsworth's references to Bartram's 'Travels'\* should have escaped Prof. Dowden's attention. That fascinating book was a great favourite with both Coleridge and Wordsworth in Quantockian days, and traces of its picturesque descriptions are to be found in the poems of each. 'Ruth' is saturated with Bartram:—

There came a youth from Georgia's shore—  
A military casque he wore,  
With splendid feathers dreast;  
He brought them from the Cherokees;  
The feathers nodded in the breeze,  
And made a gallant crest.

The "military casque" is a not very happy invention, but all the rest of the youth's bravery may be seen in the portrait of an Indian chief which forms Bartram's frontispiece, and which is described at p. 499.

He told of girls—a happy rout!  
Who quit their fold with dance and shout,  
Their pleasant Indian town,  
To gather strawberries all day long;  
Returning with a choral song  
When daylight is gone down.

What says Bartram?—

"Proceeding on our return to town ["in the cool of the evening"].....we enjoyed a most enchanting view;.....companies of young innocent Cherokee virgins, some busy gathering the rich fragrant fruit, others having already filled their baskets, lay reclined under the shade of floriferous and fragrant native bowers.....discussing their beauties to the fluttering breeze.....whilst other parties, more gay and libertine, were yet collecting strawberries, or wantonly chasing their companions, tantalising them, staining their lips and cheeks with the ripe fruit."

The "choral song" is often mentioned in other parts of the travels.

One more illustration of Wordsworth's borrowings may be given:—

He spake of plants that hourly change  
Their blossoms, through a boundless range  
Of intermingling hues;  
With budding, fading, faded flowers  
They stand the wonder of the bowers  
From morn to evening dews.

This is taken from Bartram's description of the *Gordonia lasianthus*, whose thick dark-green foliage

"is flowered over with large milk-white fragrant blossoms.....renewed every morning.....It at the same time continually pushes forth new twigs, with young buds on them, and in the winter and the spring the third year's leaves, now partially concealed by the new and perfect ones, are gradually changing colour from green to golden yellow, from that to a scarlet, from scarlet to crimson [&c.].....So that the *G. lasi-*

\* 'Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida [&c.]' By William Bartram. London, 1792 and 1794.

*anthus* may be said to change and renew its garments every morning throughout the year; and every day appears with unfading lustre."

Before closing, it will, perhaps, be convenient to notice a few *errata* which have been marked in looking over these volumes—beginning with those for which the editor cannot be held responsible.

'Louisa' belongs neither to 1803 nor 1805, but to some period before 1802. There is a MS. copy in existence, which was written out for the 'Lyrical Ballads' of 1802. If Wordsworth was correct in stating that 'Louisa' was composed at the same time as the lines to Dorothy on her being reproached for taking long country walks, this correction applies also to that poem.

'Affliction of Margaret.'—Probably this was composed before "1804," as a MS. exists in which the lines are headed, 'Affliction of Mary'—of ——. Written for the Lyrical Ballads."

"There was a little unpretending rill."—This Prof. Dowden has dated "1820, but possibly as early as 1801." There is good reason for dating it 1806.

"Brook! whose society the poet seeks."—This belongs to a date much anterior to 1815. There is in existence a much tortured MS. sketch made in 1806.

'At the Grave of Burns.'—Prof. Dowden says: "Idea of 1803—possibly written later." Stanzas 1, 2, and 13 were written out for publication in 1807 as a complete poem.

For the slips corrected below the editor is responsible, though we are far from imputing blame, for they are amply covered by the "inevitable margin."

'Ruth.'—St. 3: "Its last two lines (1827) stood thus in 1802-20:—

She passed her time; and in this way  
She grew to woman's height."

For the second line read,

Grew up to woman's height.

'Love lies Bleeding,' and its companion poem, "first published 1845."—Read 1842.

"Yes, it was the mountain echo."—Prof. Dowden says this was named 'The Echo' in the edition of 1815. In that edition it has no title; that of 1827 is not at hand for reference, but unless the title be there it is nowhere.

"Why art thou silent?" "Date [of composition] uncertain."—In the 'Letters' of Sir Henry Taylor (p. 73) we are told that in 1836 Wordsworth informed Taylor that it was written "two or three years before" as a mere exercise of the intellect.

'Yarrow Visited.'—Prof. Dowden thinks that this was first printed somewhere by Hogg, referring to R. P. Gillies's 'Memoirs of a Literary Veteran' (ii. 147); but a few pages further on (p. 185) Gillies says that the Ettrick Shepherd's plan of a kind of "Annual" collection, in which Wordsworth's poem was to have appeared, broke down altogether.

'Duddon Sonnets.'—Prof. Dowden in his "Notes" quotes Mr. Rix's identifications of the localities as they are printed in Prof. Knight's edition of Wordsworth's 'Poetical Works,' but he seems to have overlooked several corrections contained in a letter of Mr. Rix, which appeared in the *Athenæum* for July 18th, 1891. Mr. Rix now believes the poet's "Stepping Stones" to be not those opposite Seathwaite, but those at Black Hall; and the Faery Chasm (of

sonnets xi. and xii.) to be not the rocky gorge crossed by Birks Brig, but the cleft known to the natives as "Goldrill," or "Gowdrell," some distance below.

'Picture of Daniel.'—This painting by Rubens, which Wordsworth apostrophized though he did not see it, it would have been as well to mention is no longer in Hamilton Palace, having been sold at Christie's some years ago. A similar remark applies to the note on 'Lines suggested by a Portrait' of Miss Jemima Quillinan. It is not now in that lady's house, for Miss Quillinan has passed away, and her belongings have been scattered.

Of the Fenwick notes, one—that to the 'Old Cumberland Beggar'—has got itself mixed up with Wordsworth's own note of 1800; and another—that to 'Elegiac Stanzas suggested by a Picture of Peele Castle'—is printed incompletely. Prof. Dowden has done well to correct the erroneous statement generally put forward, that the Peele Castle celebrated by Wordsworth is that on the Isle of Man, by pointing out that it is undoubtedly the other, that just south of Barrow-in-Furness.

It seems ungracious to close a survey of so admirable an edition of Wordsworth's poems with a list of unimportant *omissa* and *errata*. It is so easy to point out spots in the sun:—

The very source and fount of day  
Is dash'd with wandering isles of night.

We can well believe Prof. Dowden when he says that his "task was entered upon with zeal and carried through with patience"; and every student of Wordsworth must feel unmingled gratitude for the results of this labour of love, for the labour which has been expended in every direction is of the kind to which only love is equal.

*Darwin and Hegel: with other Philosophical Studies.* By David G. Ritchie. (Sonnen-schein & Co.)

THE essay upon 'Darwin and Hegel,' which gives a title to the present volume, is by no means the best of the series, but is sufficiently characteristic of its average spirit and tendency. Mr. Ritchie is a Darwinian in science, and at the same time holds a brief for Hegel. The point he is concerned about is that, while evolution has become the dominant scientific idea of the time, Hegel, so far as the natural sciences are concerned, was opposed to evolution, and even expressed a preference for emanation over evolution as a cosmical hypothesis. Mr. Ritchie defends this expression by showing that, for Hegel's philosophical work, questions about the "time-order" are irrelevant. To the metaphysician, whose aim must be to explain what existence always *is*, emanation seems a better theory than evolution because it "explains the lower by the higher"; although, from the philosophical point of view, the whole question as to what comes first in time might be set aside. Consistently with his philosophy, Hegel might have been a scientific evolutionist. As a matter of fact, however, he was not, although ideas of biological evolution had been started in his time. What then is Mr. Ritchie's defence at this point? It is that Hegel was a keen enough scientific critic to see the defects of the Lamarckian theory.

The critical spirit of the philosopher prevented him from accepting what was really a premature scientific generalization.

Some weight may be allowed to the first apology; but is not the second rather of the nature of a subterfuge? Would it not be better to admit at once that, in his attitude towards physical or natural science, Hegel shows himself inferior to philosophers like Descartes and Kant? The proper function of philosophical criticism in relation to science is, doubtless, to show that science gives no final solution of questions as to the reality of the things it deals with; that all science remains to the last phenomenal, not ontological. But this is an entirely different function from that of the purely scientific critic. The great philosophers have shown themselves great in the scientific field, when they have ventured into it, not by trying to nip hopeful, but imperfectly proved generalizations in the bud, but by carrying them forward to the extreme limit possible. The "Ionian hylicists," Descartes, Kant, and Mr. Spencer, all resemble one another in this respect. And, in spite of what Mr. Ritchie says to the contrary, philosophy has very often anticipated the course of scientific thought, and in some measure determined it. In any case the most reasonable explanation of Hegel's rejection of the dawning evolutionary hypothesis is scientific incompetence, not scientific caution. His 'Philosophy of Nature' seems to furnish adequate proof of this.

Of course it still remains true that Hegel was a considerable thinker, though perhaps not among the very greatest. On one point, indeed, Mr. Ritchie candidly admits a defect. Hegel regarded the Prussian bureaucracy of his time as the realized political ideal. Still, even here Mr. Ritchie is prepared with an apology. Hegel, he says, had the "perfectly sound feeling that the philosopher as such has mainly to do with what has already come into existence." Is not this much more true of the scientific man dealing with human affairs than of the philosopher? There seems to be more truth in the saying that philosophy is a powerful, but slowly acting, revolutionary force. Hegel was, simply as a matter of historical fact, just as much wrong in confining the political philosopher to the office of summing up the past as in his insistence that "the philosophy of nature must follow, and cannot anticipate, the course of the physical sciences." In both cases great philosophers have anticipated the future. Of course in doing this they were themselves determined (apart from their individual genius) by past history or by the past movement of science; but this no one disputes.

Of the remaining essays the best are the two metaphysical ones ('Origin and Validity,' 'What is Reality?') together with the highly interesting paper 'On Plato's Phædo.' Next come those on the history of political science ('Locke's Theory of Property,' 'Contributions to the History of the Social Contract Theory,' 'On the Conception of Sovereignty'). The weakest parts of the book are the attempts at positive political theory, whether contained in the historical papers or in the concluding essay upon 'The Rights of Minorities.' A discussion of the question 'What are Economic Laws?' may be placed



in an intermediate class. Mr. Ritchie's political thinking reminds us too much of his own reference, in speaking of Locke, to "ordinary thinking, which always avoids the trouble of being thorough." If it is not the business of the philosopher to defend existing institutions, no more is it his business to defend those particular common-places of the hour that are supposed to be progressive.

In Mr. Ritchie's properly philosophical criticism there is much that can be accepted by thinkers of any school. His paper entitled 'What is Reality?' is an exceedingly good piece of idealistic criticism. The distinction between "origin" and "validity" was not, of course, pointed out for the first time in England by the school to which Mr. Ritchie belongs, but in itself it is a perfectly true distinction. Any one who understands the meaning of philosophy must see that in no case can a purely historical investigation enable us to dispense with rational criticism, though it may prepare the way for it.

There is a little difficulty at first in saying where Mr. Ritchie's Hegelianism comes in; but when the different papers are compared there emerges one essential doctrine of the school, not common to all forms of idealism. The point on which Mr. Ritchie is distinctively Hegelian is this, that reality is ultimately expressible as a logic of pure thought. This, he admits, can only be an ideal; but ideally, and from the point of view of the absolute, "all reasoning is reasoning in a circle"—a circle as large as the universe. "To omniscience all propositions must be analytic (identical)." This ideal affects Mr. Ritchie's views of actual scientific method, leading him to efface as much as possible the distinctions between the different branches of logic. Formal logic and material logic become the same; and the fundamental principles of all logic become properly "laws of thought," implicit in all thinking. To call them *a priori*, we are told, is misleading, because their relation to experience is logically independent of time; but the phrase expresses a truth in a metaphor, and may be used for want of a better.

In the course of expounding his "panlogistic" theory Mr. Ritchie has some good, though not original, remarks on the nature of the Kantian "*a priori*." *A priori*, in Kant's own meaning, had nothing to do with the order of time. It is not an "innate idea." The universal principles of knowledge that make experience possible are to be regarded, not as prior to experience temporally, but as logically involved in all experience. Hence the Kantian theory is not met by a psychological doctrine of inherited experience, against which, however, Mr. Ritchie thinks it worth while to argue. Whether it may be met in any other way he has not discussed.

*Dictionary of National Biography.* Edited by Sidney Lee.—Vols. XXXII.—XXXV. *Lambe—Maltby.* (Smith, Elder & Co.)

As the years roll on Mr. Lee's lists of contributors show singularly few changes, a sure sign that he and his staff work in excellent harmony. Hence there is about their articles a remarkable uniformity of

treatment, and we have noticed few instances of diffuseness beyond those on Dr. Lardner and on Leslie, Bishop of Ross, whose 'History of Scotland' demanded surely less than a column. On the other hand, the notice of Dr. Latham is decidedly meagre, and so is that of H. S. Leigh, a typical Bohemian, concerning whom much oral tradition still lingers at the Savage Club. We confess that the Polish reformer Laski and the American General Lee appear rather out of place in such a dictionary, but over-comprehensiveness is a fault on the right side; and a cross-reference in the next edition will set right the treatment of Edward of Lancaster under L. The omissions seem surprisingly few; in fact, the only ones we have discovered are two criminals—Larkin, the "Manchester martyr," and the murderer Lefroy—and the Hon. James McGill, the founder of the McGill College, Toronto. Also the Earl of Lichfield, who, as Postmaster-General, did his best to obstruct Sir Rowland Hill's reforms, has apparently been excluded.

The first important article in vol. xxxii. is that on the Parliamentary Lambert, and in it Mr. Firth, though erudite as ever, states the causes of his dismissal from the post of Lord Deputy of Ireland somewhat obscurely. Mr. Barker, in dealing with the mission of Lord Durham (Lambton) to Canada, should have mentioned his folly in giving places on his council to men of damaged character like Turton and Gibbon Wakefield, for which he was censured at the outset by Lord Melbourne. Dr. Gannett's theory that "L. E. L." (Letitia Landon) died by accident seems disproved by the story related in General Fraser's 'Hic et Ubique' on the authority of Sir John Pope Hennessy; but the book appeared, of course, long after the article was written. In Mr. Leslie Stephen's most admirable article on Walter Savage Landor there occurs a comical printer's error—"Bolus" for Bobus Smith (p. 55, col. 2). Most of Sir Edwin Landseer's important paintings are mentioned in Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse's careful commentary, with the curious exception of 'The Challenge,' the date and present ownership of which will naturally be looked for. Mr. Lane Poole's family piety induces him, we think, to overrate the merits of E. W. Lane's translation of the 'Thousand and One Nights,' although he allows that the style is "stiff." It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Hunt's "Lanfranc" reads clearly and soundly; but he might have been more conscious that the separation of Church from State not only solved but created difficulties. Under Sir Hercules Langrishe (by Mr. Dunlop) there is no mention of his wit in debate: was it not he who remarked, when a member of the Irish Parliament boasted that he was competent to guard his own honour, "I have always said that the honourable gentleman would end by taking a sinecure"? Mr. Chichester's notice of Sir Owen Lanyon appears a trifle defective; for example, Lanyon's administration of the Transvaal was the subject of much controversy, notably his stringent collection of taxes. A most judicious article on Bishop Latimer, by Mr. Kingsford, might have laid more stress upon his vigorous denunciation of the lax morality of Protestantism; and Dr.

Gardiner's notable account of a very different ecclesiastic, namely, Archbishop Laud, should have alluded, surely, to the importance of the Laudian or "Caroline" Statutes under which Oxford was both governed and taught until the University Reform Act of 1834. Mr. Hamilton has compiled an orderly epitome of the career of Edward Law, Earl of Ellenborough, but he might have given Lord Campbell's curious story that, while a member of the Opposition during the years 1834-41, he used to instruct Lord Duncannon in the subject-matter of the Government Bills. The same writer in treating of Lord Lawrence should have included Mr. Andrew Lang's 'Life of Sir Stafford Northcote' among his authorities, since it contains several important letters of the Viceroy's. Mr. Joseph Knight omits Lee the actor's failure in the part of Sir Lucius O'Trigger, on the first production of 'The Rivals,' owing to the unruliness of the audience (see Reynolds the playwright's 'Life and Times,' vol. ii. p. 227). Mr. Ruskin's 'Arrows of the Chase,' vol. i., might possibly have been given by Mr. Austin Dobson among the authorities for John Leech. Mr. Barker seems unaware that one of Sir Joshua Reynolds's five portraits of William Legge, second Earl of Dartmouth, belongs to the Foundling Hospital.

In vol. xxxiii. Dr. Sprott treats Archbishop Leighton in too eulogistic a spirit; that divine was pious, no doubt, but hardly strong. In a new edition of the 'Dictionary' Lady De Ros's views on the Waterloo ball-room will have to be inserted beside Sir William Fraser's (art. "Lennox, fourth Duke of Richmond"). A poor notice of the first Earl Gower (Leveson-Gower) omits all mention of his connexion with Bishop Atterbury's plot. As for Mr. Barker's article on the late Lord Granville, it should certainly have referred to his indiscreet communications to the press when he failed to form a ministry in 1859; and there are no indications where his most celebrated despatches are to be found—for example, those dealing with "the intermediate zone" in Central Asia. It frequently happens that papers are not laid before Parliament until several years after they are written, and in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' one certainly expects to discover the volume, if not the precise page wherein they occur. Mr. Barker's summary of Sir George Cornwall Lewis's political career is accurate enough; but his books are lumped together in a somewhat uncritical fashion, and the note about his edition of Babrius is a trifle confused, since the first part is undoubtedly genuine. Mr. Leslie Stephen assigns no authorship to the 'Life and Correspondence of "Monk" Lewis,' though in the British Museum Catalogue it is attributed to Mrs. Margaret Baron-Wilson. The battle of Val, or Laffeldt, occurred on the 2nd, not the 1st, of July, 1747 (art. "Ligonier"). Willshire may fairly claim to share with Lillywhite (*q.v.*) the credit for the introduction of round-arm bowling. Mr. Farquharson Sharp should have given the Gawrick correspondence among the authorities for Thomas Linley, the composer, since it contains some information about the preparation of 'The Duenna.' Mr. Barker might have sum-

marized the chief provisions of Mr. Littleton's Irish Tithe Bill, as the measure was fiercely debated. The only fault that we have to find with Col. Vetch's admirable article on David Livingstone is that the latest versions of African names has not been used. For instance, Niamkolo is now known as Kiniamkolo; Manyema is spelt more correctly Manyema; and are not Tabora and Unyanyembe one and the same place?

In vol. xxxiv. Prof. Tout writes learnedly and well about the Llywelyns, Princes of Wales; he might, however, have informed the student that "cantreds" mean hundreds. The battle of Gladsmuir was fought in 1745, not 1746 (art. "George Lockhart"); and Sir Walter Scott's 'Journal' ought certainly to appear among the authorities on another Lockhart, namely, John Gibson. Miss Norgate's scholarly article on William Longchamp is defective in one point only: she does not mention his release of Archbishop Geoffrey soon after the arrest, in the hope of disarming the hostility of the barons. Mr. Boase might have consulted Benham and Davidson's 'Life of Archbishop Tait' concerning his predecessor Longley, more especially with regard to the Pan-Anglican Synod. Among Lover's works (article by Mr. Falkner) we fail to discover the 'Metrical Tales,' published in 1860. Father Lowder died at Zell am See, not at "Zellam Zee," and Mr. Archbold might have alluded to his membership of the Society of the Holy Cross, whereby he became involved in the hubbub about 'The Priest in Absolution.' We are informed that Sir Hudson Lowe's youngest son, Major-General Edward De Lacy Lowe, married a Miss Moore, not a Miss Jackson. Mr. Courtney's notice of Robert Lowe, Viscount Sherbrooke, neglects to inform us when his connexion with the *Times* ceased; and there should have been a reference to Matthew Arnold's criticism of his educational policy in Mr. Humphry Ward's 'Reign of Queen Victoria.' Mr. Hunt displays an excess of caution in throwing a doubt upon Richard de Lucy's share in the 'Constitutions of Clarendon,' since their drafting would naturally have fallen to the Justiciary. Why should not the "battle of March 21st, 1801" (art. "Lyon, Sir James"), be designated by its prescriptive title, namely, that of Alexandria? Mr. Rigg might have called Perdita Robinson's 'Memoirs' to witness as to the wickedness of the second Lord Lyttelton, since she gives a most stirring recital of his profligate overtures and their virtuous rejection. Also, Mr. Leslie Stephen might, we consider, have dwelt upon the merits of the first Lord Lytton's 'St. Stephen's'; otherwise we can praise the monograph without reserve, more particularly because the chatter about Rosina, and—for that matter—about Lytton himself, has been reduced to a minimum. Dr. Garnett writes with too much enthusiasm upon the son's poetry, and stoutly defends his Indian administration. He has omitted, however, the Earl's arraignment of the Liberal Government on March 3rd, 1881, for the abandonment of Candahar, which was the occasion of Lord Beaconsfield's last great speech. Mr. Chichester does not mention Sir George Staunton's narrative of the mission to China among the authorities for Lord Macartney.

Mr. Leslie Stephen seldom writes slipshod English, but how could Macaulay have found "a more infinite sources of happiness" in his family? and why that preliminary flourish about the historian's birth on the 25th of October, "the day of St. Crispin and of the Battle of Agincourt"? We learn from a sporting almanac that Heenan, the prizefighter, died on the 25th of October, and it would be easy to find other coincidences no less—and no more—remarkable. But, seriously, the article reads admirably, though we miss an allusion to Macaulay's support of Palmerston in the Cabinet during the Syrian crisis. Again, Mr. Cowan, who defeated Macaulay at Edinburgh in 1847, was a Free Churchman, no doubt, but not "an opponent of church establishment." No Free Churchman was in those days.

Scotchmen naturally abound in vol. xxxv., and we venture to select for special commendation Mr. Henderson's treatment of various personages who flourished during the later Stuart period. For instance, his article on that enigmatic being Maitland of Lethington could hardly be bettered. Mr. Bruce writes with a certain amount of partiality about Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian statesman, who was certainly unscrupulous in his methods, if patriotic in his aims. Moreover, the memorable dissolution which took place shortly before his death is omitted, and Sir Charles Dilke's sketch in the 'Problems of Greater Britain' is to seek among the authorities. We believe that Bishop Mackarness was not only "responsible for the management" of Honiton Grammar School, but actually held the head-mastership for several years. Mr. Leslie Stephen's estimate of Sir James Mackintosh is very much to the point, but was not "The King of Clubs" founded in 1801, not in 1800 as the text would imply, and did it not afterwards meet at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand? The article on Sir John McNeill, by Mr. Hamilton, does not take into account his demand that 5,000 men should be sent to Herat from India, and that Count Simonich should be checkmated by an advance upon Teheran and Ispahan. Mr. Chichester is silent concerning Sir Herbert Macpherson's exploits in the second Afghan war; for example, his dislodgment of the enemy from the Takht-i-Shah. Was Sir Frederic Madden head of the Manuscript Department until his death? We always supposed that he retired in 1866, but Dr. Garnett leaves the question unelucidated. Under Madox we are told that the 'Dialogus de Scaccario' is erroneously ascribed to Gervase of Tilbury, but Mr. Thompson Cooper neglects to mention that the treatise was undoubtedly the work of Richard Fitz-Neal, Bishop of London. A somewhat rapid account of Archbishop Magee, by Canon Macdonnell, ignores his famous and frequently misquoted speech upon the Licensing Bill of 1873. Sheehan's biographical preface to the 'Bentley Ballads' appears worth insertion among the authorities on Mahony (Father Prout): a well-arranged article by Mr. Lee. The eighth Earl of Lauderdale (Maitland) falls to Mr. Barker, who seems unconscious that he was Sheridan's favourite butt; thus: "By the silence that prevails I conclude Lauderdale has been making a

joke." Mr. Aeneas Mackay's notice of Malcolm Canmore is so condensed as to become occasionally obscure, more particularly with regard to his relations with Tostig, Earl of Northumbria. Lastly, Mr. Lee ought surely to have rejected all disquisitions on the morality of Malory's 'Morte Arthur' as so much irrelevant prudery.

#### CHINESE LITERATURE.

*The Sacred Books of China:—The Texts of Taoism.* Translated by James Legge. 2 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

*A Manual of Chinese Quotations: being a Translation of the Ch'eng yü K'ao.* With the Chinese Text, Notes, Explanations, and an Index for Easy Reference. By J. H. Stewart Lockhart. (Hongkong, Kelly & Walsh.)

*Problèmes géographiques: Les Peuples étrangers chez les Historiens chinois. Fou-sang Kow, le Pays de Fou-sang.* Par Gustave Schlegel. (Leyden, Brill.)

WHATEVER is most degraded and most superstitious in the religious systems of China owes its origin to Taoism. If an ignorant girl wishes to have her horoscope cast, or a shopkeeper desires to fix upon a fortunate day on which to marry his daughter or to bury his wife, application is invariably made to a Taoist "priest," who, combining the professions of fortune-teller and spiritual guide, unhesitatingly returns oracular answers which more or less satisfy the demands of the inquirer. The condition and outward appearance of these "priests" are in strict harmony with their callings. It is doing them no injustice to suppose that for the most part they have sought to be put into the "priests' office" that they may eat a little bread. They come from the lowest of the people; their moral conduct is by no means above suspicion; and it is no exaggeration to say that they fatten on the follies and superstitions of the most ignorant of their countrymen. It is no wonder, then, that foreigners who judge of Taoism by what they observe in China, should regard it as a base travesty of religion, and should relegate it to the level of Shamanism and fetish worship.

In these circumstances it is useful to be reminded that in its origin Taoism was a very different thing from the grotesque mummery which at present usurps its name. In the volumes before us Dr. Legge presents to us a view of the three stages through which the faith passed before it reached its present degradation. The founder of the doctrine of T'ao was Lao-tzu, a contemporary of Confucius, who would appear not to have been a Chinaman, but to have been one of the many foreigners who gravitated towards the richer and more civilized courts of the Chinese states, as in all time waiters on fortune have tended towards wealthy centres. Native biographers have nothing that is not legendary to tell us of his life, and from his name, Li, and from his appearance it is plain that he was a native of some tribe on the western frontier of China. This assumption is supported by the fact that his teachings, as given in the 'T'ao-teh King,' which is said to have been written by him, are deeply imbued with Brahminical doctrines. His gospel was the relation existing between the universe and that which he called T'ao



The primary meaning of this word is "the way." "But," as has been said,

"it is more than the way. It is the way and the way-goer. It is an eternal road; along it all beings and things walk; but no being made it, for it is Being itself; it is everything and nothing, and the cause and effect of all. All things originate from Tào, conform to Tào, and to Tào at last they return."

Such ideas have a very un-Chinese sound about them, and they found an inhospitable welcome in the minds of the Chinese. A Chinaman has no taste for metaphysics, and just as the seed of a garden flower, when sown in an unprepared and uncongenial soil, is apt to reproduce a wild and deteriorated species of the plant, so the doctrines of Tào, falling by the wayside in China, speedily lost their original shape and significance, and passed almost at once into a mere parody of their original features. The result of this inability to grasp the meaning of Laotzu's teachings has been that successive generations of annotators have overlaid the texts with misleading and vexatious commentaries, and have entirely failed to understand its scope and direction. Under the influence of these leaders the first Europeans who studied the 'Tào-teh King' found it full of obscurity. Rémusat, Amiot, and others found its sense beyond their grasp, and established on certain of the more difficult passages theories and suggestions which are as widely apart from the meaning of the original as "Scotland from Cathay."

In the present translation Dr. Legge has carefully chosen as his guides those native authorities who are held in the highest esteem among their countrymen, and has thus reproduced for us the sense of the 'Tào-teh King' which is most generally accepted in China. Chinamen cannot be expected to know anything of Brahminism, and so the only light which can be thrown on the system is withheld from us. As regards the 'Writings of Chwangtzu,' which mark the first step downwards in the career of Tàoism, the commentators are more helpful, and reflect very fairly the ideas of the great disciple of the prophet. As a specimen of practical Tàoism Dr. Legge has added a translation of the comparatively modern work on 'Actions and their Retributions.' In these three works the reader will find the different phases of Tàoism as they are presented to the Chinese mind, and will recognize in this fact that, though based in the first place on an imperfect conception of the ideas of Laotzu, and subsequently on a degenerate faith, they may justly claim to be included among the sacred books of China.

A Chinese literary man is nothing if he is not allusive. To write either prose or poetry without constant references to historical events or personages is regarded as a sign either of stupidity or of lack of education. As the only history with which Chinamen are acquainted is that of their own country, and as every Chinaman writes, the practice of using historical allusions has become a fine art, and the most obscure characters and circumstances of past ages are necessarily dragged into writings to prevent endless repetitions, and to display the minute acquaintance of authors with the records of their country. In nine cases out

of ten this acquaintance is only simulated, and to support the deception endless manuals of familiar quotations are published, to supply a semblance of the knowledge which is wanting. One such work—the 'Ch'eng yü K'ao'—is the original of the translation before us. It is probably the best-known compendium of its kind, and is one which "no Chinese gentleman's library should be without." In the present volume Mr. Lockhart has not only translated the text with great fidelity, but he has added notes by which, as he modestly says in his preface, "an attempt has been made to give chapter and verse for each quotation." These elucidations must have entailed as wide a reading and as extended a knowledge as is possessed by most learned natives, and for the English reader they give interest and value to a work which without them would be meaningless. As an illustration of this part of Mr. Lockhart's volume we will quote at random a phrase of the text on p. 142, which is as follows: "The daughter of Chia stole for Hanshou some wonderful perfume." This, without any further explanation, would tell us nothing more than that Miss Chia committed a theft. The note appended to the passage, however, gives romance and reality to the episode. From it we learn that

"Chia's daughter was too fond of her father's secretary. It happened that some wonderful perfume having been imported from abroad, Wuti, of the Chin dynasty, presented some of it to Chia, a part of which the lady stole and gave to her lover. Chia, perceiving the perfume on his secretary and fearing disgrace, gave him his daughter in marriage."

To English students of Chinese Mr. Lockhart's work is invaluable. It unravels the mysteries which are interwoven in every Chinese book which pretends to literary finish. For example, a man writes to congratulate a friend on having married a secondary wife, and adds, "I trust that the fate of the Prince of Hotung will not necessarily be yours." The search for this allusion in native works would be endless, but by the help of the index in the present volume we are referred to p. 92, where the difficulty is at once explained. There we read that during the Sung dynasty (A.D. 960-1126) there lived a certain man known as "the Prince of Hotung," whose wife, a veritable virago, inspired him with constant terror. One day the celebrated poet So Tungpo paid him a visit, and immortalized in the following stanza a scolding which he overheard:—

Who is there like the *sarant* of Lung Chiu,  
Who problems deep at night loves to assail?  
But if the Hotung lion is heard to roar,  
His hand and heart at once begin to quail.

If a writer wishes to ask forgiveness for an offence, he commonly does so by saying, "May I be fortunate enough to induce you to open T'ang's net." This reference carries us back to about two thousand years before Christ, when a certain sovereign named T'ang, noticing that a particular net had been set on all sides to catch game, ordered that three sides should be left open, so that only those animals which were careless of their lives need be ensnared in it. These allusions have the double advantage of giving a literary flavour to the most ordinary books, and of supplying constant conundrums for the curious to solve. How much more

epigrammatic it is to wish that your friend may "draw the silken thread" than that he may be given the prettiest among a bevy of sisters, more especially when we remember the instance of a celebrated historical personage who arranged that his five daughters should sit behind a screen, each holding a piece of silk in her hand, and that his future son-in-law should marry the one whose silk he blindly pulled. Happily, fate guided his hand to the silk held by the beauty of the family.

To the observer of Chinese manners and customs Mr. Lockhart's work is as interesting as to the student of the literature. It is full of quaint and entertaining national traits as well as of valuable and varied information.

There is always something particularly attractive in a geographical problem, more especially if, like an equation of the fifth degree, it is incapable of proof. People are never tired of attempting to fix the location of Atlantis, or of trying to identify Noviomagus. One such apple of discord was thrown down by the priest Hwuishin, who in the sixth century (so the historians tell us) brought news to China of a country called Fousang, the exact position of which has remained a matter of dispute to the present day. This worthy priest stated that the country he came from was 20,000 Chinese miles west of the province of Tahan, in Korea; that in it grew a number of *fousang* trees, from which it took its name; that the fruit of this tree was red, and resembled a pear; that the natives made cloth from its bark, as well as paper and a kind of silk; that they made their houses of wood; that they possessed a writing; that the king of the country was called Yikkhi, the highest nobles Tuilon, those of the second rank Lesser Tuilon, and those of the third Nahtuhcha; that the king changes the colour of his robes according to the year; that cattle are found there whose horns are so strong and long that they are capable of carrying burdens to the weight of a ton; that the natives drive carts drawn by horses, cattle, and deer, and that the country does not produce either iron or copper; that the marriage ceremonies are somewhat like those of China; that the people had been formerly ignorant of the land of Buddha; and a number of other statements.

The Chinese possess many good qualities, but they are not geographers, and though they disagreed among themselves as to which of the islands in the China Sea was Fousang, their mapmakers vaguely described it as being opposite the mouth of the Yangtsze Kiang. Some, however, affirmed that it was Japan, and the Japanese, adopting the idea, as they have adopted so many other ideas, christened their empire Fousang. The point remained in this state of languid uncertainty until the last century, when M. de Guignes discovered the narrative of Hwuishin in the Chinese histories. After a too rapid generalization, he expressed his belief that Fousang was none other than America, and proclaimed it as a fact that the Chinese had discovered the New World nine centuries before Columbus crossed the Atlantic. In 1841 Carl F. Neumann, of Munich, following in the footsteps of De Guignes, asserted positively that Fousang

was Mexico. Klaproth denied the American theory, while M. G. d'Eichthal defended it; and so the controversy went on, the statements of Hwuishin being fully accepted until Père Hyacinthe, no mean authority, expressed his belief that the priest was a "consummate humbug." Prof. Schlegel is shocked at his blunt opinion, and, taking up the cudgels on behalf of the priest, labours to show that Fousang is after all Saghalien.

In adopting this theory he is obliged to throw to the winds the legendary distance stated by Hwuishin as separating Fousang from China, but he finds that in Yezo the Ainu make cloth and paper from the bark of a tree; and if this is so in Yezo, why not in Saghalien, which is separated from it by only a narrow strait? Again, it is said that silkworms in Fousang grow to the length of seven feet, and Prof. Schlegel finds that in Saghalien they are as long as from two to two and a half inches. The marriage ceremonies of the Ainu of Yezo, and presumably of Saghalien, are much as those described as existing in Fousang; and magistrates in Korea were, we are told, anciently entitled Tuilon. Prof. Schlegel regards this as an interesting fact, and one which proves that Saghalien was civilized by way of Korea. The habit of changing the colour of the king's robes in different years is unquestionably of Tatar origin, and therefore is likely to have reached Saghalien through Korea.

These and many other arguments Prof. Schlegel adduces to show that Fousang was none other than Saghalien. We confess that we are not convinced by his reasoning. It may be that he has conjectured rightly, but he has not proved his case; and until some more definite information is obtained about the unknown land than that furnished by Hwuishin and the Chinese historians, we must be content—and we can possess our souls in patience on the point—to leave the question *in nubibus*.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Robert Carroll.* By M. E. Le Clerc. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

M. E. LE CLERC devotes herself to historic fiction, and her success is sufficient to justify her in the occasional production of stories like 'Mistress Beatrice Cope' and 'Robert Carroll.' Beatrice Cope was a Jacobite's daughter, so far as memory serves, and Robert Carroll was the son of a Jacobite baronet, who played and lost his last stake at Preston, fighting for the Old Pretender. Of course the hero loved a maiden whose father was a loyal servant of King George, and, almost equally of course, one of this maiden's brothers was a Jacobite. A second brother, by the way, appears as a lad of sixteen in the spring of 1714, and as a wounded colonel of cavalry on the morrow of the fight at Preston, less than two years later—rapid promotion even for those days, though certainly not impossible. The author has taken pains to be accurate in her references to the events of the time, and her blend of fact and fiction is romantic enough.

*Home-Spin.* By Annie S. Swan. (Hutchinson & Co.)

It is unfortunate that Mrs. Burnett-Smith, whose last volume we could unreservedly praise, should have cast her present book in lines which are becoming a little hackneyed. Since 'A Window in Thrums' several writers have tried their hands at essays in the form of short stories concerning people and incidents of Scotch rural life in one province or another. The "Bield folks," Fifeshire, we think, are exceedingly natural. The author has not lost her cunning. There is pathos in the love story of the minister and Miss Dempster, elderly lovers though they be. There is humour as well in the down-sitting of Marget Broon and Dod Aitken. The language is perfect, and there is no lack of pregnant phrases. "A small shilpit body, not much to look at, but very ill to live with," suffices for the presentation of that thrawn husband and father Binns. And in places, as in the heroic chapter of Andra Wricht's devotion to his paralytic wife, the highest strings of humanity are touched. Yet the form of the book suggests comparisons with work more spontaneous and more masculine, which are unfair to the author. The book is good, but it reminds us of books that are better.

*Sporting Tales.* By Mrs. Edward Kennard. (White & Co.)

"Who is this fair Diana who rides so boldly and so well? Apparently she scorns a pilot, and several times picks a place of her own. I am not altogether sure that I approve of women hunting, especially when they go hard; but there is something so quiet and lady-like about this particular one, that for the life of me I can't help admiring her. I think the nice back 'fetched' me. Had it been ugly, and like an old groom's, no doubt it would have inspired very different sentiments. 'She must be young,' I kept saying to myself, 'and strong, and blessed with wonderful nerve, else she never could ride as she does. I wonder what her face is like. I wish I could get a peep at it.'"

This recurrent wish is the key-note of nearly all the stories included in Mrs. Kennard's volume. The pretty horsewoman and the inquisitive horseman marry in the majority of cases, though there are initial difficulties. In the story cited the introduction is effected by the heroine breaking the hero's nose by jumping bodily on to him. In another the lady begins her reign by a sharp bit of horse-coping at the lover's expense. But the result is generally the same, though a certain amount of variety is attained, as one run differs slightly from another. 'In a Norwegian Valley' strikes a somewhat different note, and relieves the horsiness of the rest of the book.

#### RECENT VERSE.

*Songs of William Renton.* (Fisher Unwin.)

*Sursun Corda.* By F. W. Bourdillon. (Same publisher.)

*Valete: Tennyson and other Memorial Poems.*

By H. D. Rawnley. (Glasgow, MacLehose.)

*Perseus with the Hesperides.* By Bryan Charles Waller. (Bell & Sons.)

*El Soñador.* Par Madame de Gasparin. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

THE 'Songs' of Mr. William Renton are more than half of them sonnets, roundels, and ballads. Why then should every piece be

called a song? Looking down the table of contents, we read, 'A Song of Parts of Speech,' 'A Song of Hand in Hand,' 'A Song of the Fourth Commandment,' 'A Song of the Bed-chamber,' only to find that these are the quite arbitrary titles of so many sonnets. But the whole book is arbitrary in the extreme, much too deliberately odd, but, with all its quips and cranks, its puerilities of humour, its amateurish ingenuities of rhyme, its juvenile excesses in diction, really individual, really interesting. The writer appears to be an eccentric person, of absolutely uncritical and indiscriminate temper, with a distinct gift for versifying, a good deal to say, of one kind or another, and an alarming facility in saying it. He imitates Mr. Swinburne more than is usual nowadays; he attempts French verse, German verse; he writes a lyric and a sonnet mainly in algebraic symbols. He sings of anything or of nothing; he attempts the same subject over and over again; he is for ever making experiments, merely for the pleasure of making experiments. There is something quite curious and attractive in this very vigour and wilfulness, and there is often much that is attractive in the verse itself. It is difficult to give an adequate quotation from a book so full and overflowing, alike with good work and bad; but here is a sonnet called 'A Song of Discovery,' which will show something of Mr. Renton's ingenuity of expression:—

Fret not thyself that, missed on the rebound,  
Some truth doth still elude thee in advance.  
Thought is a reel, and brain a country-dance,  
Where truths cross hands, and part, and go the round,  
And some foot air, and some the vulgar ground,  
And some are won by craft and some by chance,  
And some begot by art on circumstance,  
And some their promise crown, and some confound.  
Curse not thy star that thy discovery  
(Experience chief of inexperienced youth)  
Is proved thy neighbour's secret by and by,  
Some slough of long divined fact, a lie.  
How many an innocent goes to bed with Truth,  
And finds her no more maid than he or I.

It would not be easy to find a greater contrast to Mr. Renton's energetic and expansive muse than the presiding spirit of Mr. Bourdillon's little volume. Most of the verse in it is quite nice and pleasant, in the most minor of minor ways: it was a gentlemanly recreation to write it, and it may well be a ladylike diversion to read it. One of the translations—'Les Djinns' of Victor Hugo—is really well done: it renders, almost note for note, that extraordinary metrical effect of *cre-scendo* and *diminuendo*, which reminds one of the arbitrary but magnificent way in which Rubinstein plays Chopin's 'Funeral March.' And another translation—a sonnet of the thirteenth century troubadour Jorli—is also most agreeably rendered; and there is one little piece, called 'Old and Young,' which recalls Longfellow in the pleasantest manner, and is done almost as nicely as that poet of the conventions would have done it. Here is the piece:—

Long ago, on a bright spring day,  
I passed a little child at play;  
And as I passed, in childish glee  
She called to me, "Come and play with me!"  
But my eyes were fixed on a far-off height  
I was fain to climb before the night;  
So, half-impatient, I answered, "Nay!  
I am too old, too old to play."  
Long, long after, in Autumn time—  
My limbs were grown too old to climb—  
I passed a child on a pleasant lea,  
And I called to her, "Come and play with me!"  
But her eyes were fixed on a fairy-book;  
And scarce she lifted a wondering look,  
As with childish scorn she answered, "Nay!  
I am too old, too old to play!"

Besides this there are two pretty stanzas—the seventh and eighth—in the introduction to 'Aucassin and Nicolette'; and besides these, nothing. The book is slight, without the dainty charm there may be in slightness; it has no poetic substance, and no poetic felicity in phrase. For the most part, it is but a succession of trivial moods trivially versified.

Mr. Rawnley's book of memorial verses, largely about Tennyson, is dedicated to the



memory of the late Poet Laureate in this stanza:—

You, where the hills are uprolled  
Grey from the yellowing fen,  
Found dim glory of old,  
Left it bright among men.  
Child of the stream and the glen,  
Singer of weal and of woe,  
Take this gift from a pen  
That in praise of the Poet is bold.

With Mr. Rawnsley's estimate of himself we cannot pretend to disagree. His "pen" is, indeed, "bold" in the perpetration of more than twenty separate sets of verses by way of Tennysonianism. The first piece contains notes of conversations versified; it has brief explanatory foot-notes; and there are longer explanatory notes at the end of the volume. The rest of the book is divided into sections named "The Royal Dead," "Heroes among Men," "Leaders of Men," "Shepherds of Men," "Singers among Men," &c., and consists of obituary sonnets on the Emperors Frederick, General Gordon, W. E. Forster, Spurgeon, Walt Whitman, and, in short, nearly every notable man who has died in recent years. Some of the sonnets have good lines, much industry has gone to the making of them, but the book as a whole is no more to be read than a collection of obituary notices of eminent men, pasted together out of the newspapers. The greatest poet who ever lived could not do what Mr. Rawnsley has quite lightly attempted—characterize in sonnets which should be at once characterization and poetry nearly a hundred people, distinguished and not distinguished, who are selected for no other reason than that they merely happened to die. Of all kinds of verse-writing this is the most entirely unprofitable; it is the first and last resort of those who have nothing to say, and who yet think it their duty to add to the vast, unprofitable weight of verse that weighs down the world.

'Perseus with the Hesperides' is a long, classical narrative poem in blank verse, with divisions into books, and a prose argument. By way of introduction it has some stanzas of jocular triviality, in which "Medusa" rhymes to "you, sir"! The blank verse is, in the main, correct, and sometimes vigorous; but there is a painful monotony in these interminable lengths of line without even the relaxation of a rhyme. Here is an average specimen of Mr. Waller's way of writing:—

I sought the dwelling of Persephone,  
And lo! she waited for me at the door,  
An awful presence, darkly beautiful  
With sombre beauty, stately and serene,  
Calm yet inscrutable, that touched the soul  
With sense of dim remoteness like the depths  
Of starry midnight spaces, bright yet lone,  
Mirrored on moonless reaches of the deep  
Ineffably profound. Her thoughtful brows  
Were paler than the lily, and her eyes,  
Deep-set and liquid, glowed with flameless fire,  
Like pools of molten metal, and diffused  
Beams not of light but darkness: strangely fair  
Were those still features, yet their loveliness  
Struck icy chill upon my startled sense,  
And when she stooped and kissed me on the lips,  
I shivered, for her breath was as the cold  
Of naked space, and smote me like a breath  
Blown downwards from the winnowing wings of Death.

Mr. Waller has a certain poetic intention, one might almost say certain poetical possibilities; but he has no individuality of his own: he recalls now Tennyson, now Mr. Swinburne, now Keats—every one, in short, who has dealt with similar themes; and he has undertaken an impossible task. It is scarcely a personal reproach to Mr. Waller to say that such a poem as 'Perseus with the Hesperides' is simply unreadable. It would remain unreadable even if it were much better written.

It is a little early, or a little late, to make the Terrible Year a subject of poetical treatment, and it may, perhaps, be thought by charitable persons that in some of her poems Madame de Gasparin has borne rather too hardly on the weak side of the French nation during the crisis of 1870-1. But these are only a few of the contents of the book; and it has others which suffer from no defect of subject. Most of these

(especially the opening poem, "Ce qui monte") display a remarkable faculty of catching the manner of Victor Hugo, and, though they cannot be called servile imitations, are better school essays in that manner than most of their kind. The style is out of fashion just now in France, where it has certainly not been succeeded by anything better; but it is not much the worse for that, fashion having less to do with poetry than with almost anything. To any Englishman who has an ear for French verse—we are afraid that the number of those who have has not increased exactly in proportion to the number of those who talk about the subject—the book may be recommended, and we ourselves have read it through with pleasure, though to any one who insists on "inevitableness" in poetry it may seem a little occasional. Two extra-poetical things in it may be noticed—a prose letter written at the time on the aspect of Bourbaki's luckless troops as they poured into Switzerland, and a heliogravure frontispiece after the famous, but even yet not too hackneyed, portrait which represents Beatrice Cenci—or does not. Beatrice has a poem to herself here, and Madame de Gasparin is severe on the Pope; but then we expect her to be severe on Popes.

#### LAW BOOKS.

*The Science of International Law.* By Thomas Alfred Walker, M.A., LL.M. (Cambridge, Clay & Sons.)—This work, we are told, comprises the subject-matter of lectures delivered at Cambridge, and is "an attempt to define in brief fashion the rightful position in the field of law of the rules which regulate international dealings, and to demonstrate international law, the collected body of those rules, to be something more than a haphazard compilation of disconnected case-law, to be, in fact, capable of simple and scientific appreciation." The work is divided into seven chapters, of which the first and second, comprising together fifty-six pages, are devoted to a consideration of the question, What is international law? In these chapters the author combats the view of Austin and some other writers on the subject that much of what is called international law is strictly not law at all, but is merely international morality, because it cannot be enforced by any common superior upon the nations to which it is applicable; and he endeavours to show, not without some success, that on grounds historical, philological, and of common usage, what is known as international law is law properly so called, though not the species of law defined by Austin as positive law. Chap. iii. comprises a "Sketch of International Relations before Grotius"; and chap. iv. treats of "Grotius and the Science of International Law." These two chapters are mainly historical, and they trace the growth of international law from its infancy to the present time. Chap. v. treats of "Normal International Law"; and chaps. vi. and vii. of "Abnormal International Law," not very happily chosen expressions to designate international law as applicable to states in time of peace, and international law as applicable to states in time of war. Chap. vii. is mostly taken up with the subject of "neutrality." The work contains a great deal of history—much more, in fact, than might have been expected in a book professing to deal with the science of international law. In the chapter on "Normal International Law" an historical account, occupying some twenty-eight pages, is given of the rise and progress of the Behring Sea dispute—a dispute at present, let us hope, in course of settlement by international arbitration. The author's remarks upon the subject of "Pacific Blockade" are of peculiar interest at the present time. Of this subject he says (p. 157):—

"Pacific Blockade is a growth of modern times, and its legality, as yet, rests upon the practice of the last sixty years in some short dozen instances. Prior to 1827 blockade was held a pure war-right.

And it may be questioned whether, in its wider extension, Pacific Blockade must not justify itself rather as a mode of warfare limited in operation than as a means of redress falling short of war. For the operation of such a measure may extend either to subjects of the blockading and blockaded powers only, or to the vessels of all nations. If it be confined to subjects of the parties directly engaged, its legitimacy can hardly be matter for serious consideration.....If, however, the trade of neutrals be affected by the blockade, those neutrals may well protest against interference with their traffic not fully and completely justifiable. For them such protest must be matter of policy. Pacific Blockade may be, and doubtless always is, the less of two evils: to refuse to recognize it may be to force the offended state to legalize its acts by instituting a regular blockade as a measure of war. In practice Pacific Blockade has followed now one and now another plan of operation. Sometimes it has been extended to the shipping of all powers, sometimes subjects of the states primarily have also been exclusively affected; sometimes blockade-runners have been visited by final condemnation; and, again, their property has been merely held in pledge. Blockading powers would do well to announce to the world the exact international position which they affect to assume."

The author's style is clear and forcible, but it is occasionally wanting in that sobriety which is appropriate to the nature of the subject. The work affords pleasant reading, but as a book for the student of international law we doubt whether it is entitled to be placed upon the same level as the works of Wheaton, Kent, and Woolsey. There is a good index to the book, but there is no list of contents—an omission to be regretted.

*A Manual of Railway Law.* By Francis Montagu Preston, B.A., LL.B. (Black.)—This little work is one of a series of books intended more for laymen than for lawyers. It covers the whole field of law relating to railway companies, and is ably and lucidly written. The introductory chapter, one of the longest in the book, contains an interesting historical account of the rise and development of the railway system in England, and also of parliamentary legislation upon the subject, showing at the same time the circumstances out of which the necessity for parliamentary interference has from time to time arisen. The chapter on "Rates and Tolls" contains, among other things, an account of the recent action of Parliament and of the Board of Trade for securing the classification of traffic and for fixing rates and charges.

*The Principles of the Law of Torts.* By L. C. Innes, sometime one of the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Madras. (Stevens & Sons.)—This work owes its origin, as we are informed in the preface, to a feeling on the part of the author that the treatment of the branch of law in question in "works of authority is defective, owing to the failure to maintain a sufficient distinction between the instrumentality, including the mental attitude and the subsequent conduct, by which an injury is effected, and the several classes of injury resulting from the means so employed." In form the work follows that first employed, we believe, by Mr. Vaughan Hawkins in his well-known work on wills, and since followed in many legal works. The law is stated in propositions which are mostly numbered, and the propositions are followed by numerous "illustrations," either hypothetical or drawn from reported decisions. Some of the "illustrations" are amusing. "Harm to person," we are told (p. 10), "includes harm to body and mind, or harm to either body or mind, provided that the prejudicial effect, so termed, is a physical condition capable of being tested and is manifest." Among the illustrations of this proposition we find the following: "A hits B and breaks his arm. A has caused harm to B's person." Again, in speaking of invasions of a man's right to property we have among the "illustrations" the following: "A, finding some cattle belonging to B on the road, houghs them, or kills them out-

right"; "A sets fire to a haystack belonging to B and destroys it." In these instances "A has violated B's right of ownership of things of which B is in possession." The work displays a good deal of learning, but it will not, in our opinion, prove so useful, either to the legal practitioner or to the student, as the well-known works of Mr. Addison and Sir Frederick Pollock.

*The Business Man's County Court Guide.* By Charles Jones. (Effingham Wilson & Co.)

—This work treats in a popular way of the ordinary routine practice of county courts, and appears to be intended chiefly for solicitors' clerks and for litigants who in simple cases conduct their own causes. To these persons, we have no doubt, the work will prove useful. There is a good index to the work, but no table of contents—a regrettable omission, in our opinion. The writer, we observe, occasionally drops into a somewhat unconventional way of treating grave subjects. For instance, one of the chapters (p. 226) is headed "Whitewashing," a title which, at the first glance, startled us. Our surprise, however, was to some extent allayed on finding that the title referred "not to the liquid substance with which we are wont to adorn (!) our ceilings and walls, but to the peculiar process whereby a man's commercial character is refreshed, if not beautified, by the long-handled whitewash brush given to county courts by the Bankruptcy Act of 1883."

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

In his last book Mr. P. H. Emerson is rather statistical than photographic, or, as he would style it, artistic, though the eighteen views taken by himself of various characteristic bits of the Broad Country enhance the pleasure of reading his yarns, *On English Lagoons* (Nutt). His minute observation extracts much that is worth recording of the ways of birds, beasts, and fishes in that district, and he has the eye to see beauty in a landscape which is only relieved by points of detail. Sometimes his comparisons are a little forced, as when "the parsley plants stream across the marshes, picking their way daintily through the watery grasses, like some holy procession of young girls following the priest across the fields to some French village." This seems to be a reminiscence, for by his own showing the author has a susceptible turn for the "mawthers," with whom he rather bores his readers. His many conversations with the natives show that he is getting good hold of the Anglian of the district, which, however, is not so etymologically interesting as that of some other parts of Norfolk. He has a fine appreciation of the marshman, as he showed in 'A Son of the Fens'; and if he is hard on the degenerate loafer of Norwich and Beccles, it is difficult to be too severe with such a "nidering." The "log" of the wherry is very full, and contains some interesting observations on wild life in that fell winter of 1890-1, though much of the infinitely little was not worth recording. Sometimes he meets with odd fish. "Striking the end of the boat deftly with the shaft of his pick [sic], the eel, a monster, fell on the flat bottom-board." No wonder after this he nearly "bested" the marshman. These eels live at Hickling. May we protest that Puckthorpe, Boulagh, and Ditchingham are not thus usually spelt?

We should not have thought that sufficient interest was felt in this country in Spanish literature to call for the publication of Mr. Clarke's *Spanish Literature: an Elementary Handbook* (Sonnenschein); but if there be any persons who, finding Ticknor's history too long, yet desire a brief outline of the subject, their wants will be met by Mr. Clarke's volume. He gives a brief account of the principal Spanish writers, his criticisms are sensible, his mistakes are few, and he has endeavoured to illustrate his subject by extracts of which literal transla-

tions are appended. On the whole, we have seldom seen an elementary work of this kind performed in so competent a manner.

LADY WILDE'S *Social Studies* (Ward & Downey) are a clever set of essays, not with much substance, but showing a good deal of observation. A little more attention to grammar is desirable, and a little revision as to matters of fact.

We have to thank Messrs. Black for the Dryburgh edition of *The Monastery*. The illustrations by Mr. Williamson are exceedingly clever as well as better printed than sometimes, and we like the glossary; but was George Buchanan ever tutor to Queen Mary, although he read Livy with her?—In the notes to the Border edition of *The Abbot* (Nimmo) Mr. Lang states with much point the case against the Casket Letters. Mr. Lang's preface is excellent, but we think that in his remarks on the Reformation he is a little inclined to overlook the fact that it was the lives rather than the doctrines of the Romish clergy that deprived them of popular support. What Mr. Lang says of the Lords of the Congregation is entirely true.

A VERY pretty reprint is that of Mr. Tristram's pleasant *Coaching Ways and Coaching Days*, with Mr. Thomson's and Mr. Railton's capital illustrations, which we owe to Messrs. Macmillan. Some of Mr. Thomson's are quite admirable; but were coachmen always so stout in the heyday of stage-coaches? Hardly, we fancy, even allowing for the extra wraps.—*White Heather* is the latest addition to the handy edition of Mr. Black's novels which Messrs. Low & Co. are publishing. *The Mayor of Casterbridge*, Mr. Hardy's fine story, comes to us in a similar shape from the same firm.—Mr. Milner has made a judicious selection for *The Poems and Songs of Edwin Waugh* (Heywood). We agree with Mr. Milner that Waugh's earliest verses were his best, and that his poetry in dialect is far superior to his attempts at literary English. This is usually the case with writers to whom dialect comes naturally. Mr. Milner's introductory essay on the dialect of Lancashire is highly sensible and interesting. An index of first lines would have been an advantage.

THE REV. T. J. Lawrence has contributed to the *University Extension World* of Chicago an article on the lot of the extension lecturer in England and in the United States. He praises the definite position given by the University of Chicago to the extension lecturer, but complains that instead of residing, as in England, in the centre of the district in which he lectures, he has always to start from Chicago; he dwells on the immense distances he has in consequence to travel, the badness of the railway refreshment rooms, the discomfort of the trains on branch lines, and the extreme severity of the American winter.

We have received the reports of the free libraries at Battersea, Bootle, Chelsea, Clapham, Croydon, Ealing, Handsworth, Lewisham, Portsmouth, Richmond (Surrey), and Streatham. The increase in the number of libraries in or near London which marks the list is significant; some of them have been quite recently founded—for example, those at Battersea, Lewisham, and Streatham. All the reports are cheerful in tone. Chelsea has acquired busts of Carlyle and Leigh Hunt. The ratepayers at Lewisham appear to object to a penny rate. At Richmond the Town Council has monopolized the management of the library. The report of Baillie's Institution Free Library at Glasgow has also reached us.

We have on our table *Women Adventurers*, edited by Mémie M. Dowie (Fisher Unwin),—*The Pursuit of a Chimera*, by C. E. Cope (Digby & Long),—*A Father of Six*, translated from the Russian by W. Gausson (Fisher Unwin),—*Summer Clouds*, by Eden Phillpotts (Tuck),—*Very Long Odds and a Strange Finish*, by C. Rae-Brown (Routledge),

—*A Red Cross Romance*, by A. Chalmers (Simpkin),—*The House of Ormi, a Dramatic Poem: Part II., The Sons of Ahab*, by S. Weall (Stock),—*Chapters on Alliterative Verse*, by J. Lawrence, M.A. (Frowde),—*Second Book of Verse*, by E. Field (Osgood),—*Stories from the Rabbis*, by A. S. Isaacs (Osgood),—*Lessons from Early English Church History, Three Lectures*, by the Rev. G. F. Browne (S.P.C.K.),—*Vision and Duty*, by the Rev. C. A. Berry (Low),—*A Key to the Epistles of St. Paul*, by the Ven. John P. Norris, D.D. (S.P.C.K.),—*The Flight into Egypt*, translated from the French by G. Richardson (Burns & Oates),—*Our Dayspring*, by M. C. E. Leigh (S.P.C.K.),—and *The First Saints*, by J. Rankin, D.D. (Blackwood).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### ENGLISH.

##### Theology.

Keen's (J. O.) *The Emphasis of Belief*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Nicholas's (Rev. W.) *Christianity and Socialism*, 8vo. 2/6 swd.  
Young's (D.) *The Origin and History of Methodism in Wales*, 8vo. 10/ cl.

##### Fine Art.

Figaro Salon, par C. Yriarte, 1893, folio, 14/ cl.

##### Poetry.

Dunn's (S.) *The Auld Scotch Songs*, Popular Edition, 4to. 2/6  
Poets and Poetry of the Century, edited by A. H. Miles:  
Vol. 8, Robert Bridges and Contemporary Poets, 4/ cl.

##### Music.

Gardiner's (A.) *Rudiments of the Theory of Music*, 3/ cl.

##### History and Biography.

Mary Stuart, by John Skelton, Édition de Luxe on Japanese Paper, with Duplicate Set of Plates, royal 4to. 16/

##### General Literature.

Brown's School Series, Combined Form and Colour Chart, mounted, 6/  
Brown's (J. M.) *Stray Sport*, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.  
Day's (Mrs. E.) *Tell Me the Story of Jesus*, pictured by T. N. Lewis, imp. 16mo. 2/6 cl.  
Desart's (Earl of) *Helen's Vow*, or *A Freak of Fate*, 2/ bds.  
Grail's (S.) *The Nameless City, a Romany Romance*, 2/ bds.  
Grand's (Madame S.) *Ideala, a Study from Life*, cr. 8vo. 6/  
Kavanagh's (J.) *John Dorrien*, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds.  
Knight's (A. E.) *Tobiah Jaff, Lay Preacher and Methodist*, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.  
Lucas's (J.) *Whispered by the Leaves*, illustrated by the Author, roy. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Lutgens's (C.) *The Venetian Secret, or the Art of the Past*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Stockton's (F. R.) *The House of Martha*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

##### FOREIGN.

##### Theology.

Bachmann (J.) *Dodekapheton Aethiopum*, Part 2, 2m.  
Kolde (T.) *Martin Luther, eine Biographie*, Vol. 2, Part 2, 6m.

##### Philosophy.

Krause (K. C. F.) *Aphorismen zur Sittenlehre*, 3m.

##### Philology.

Arati Phenomena, rec. E. Maass, 5m.  
Belling (H.) *Kritische Prolegomena zu Tibull*, 3m.  
Dionis Chrysostomi quæ exstant Omnia, ed. J. de Armin, 14m.  
Zimmer (H.) *Nennius Vindictatus*, 12m.

#### THE EISTEDDFOD.

THE national Eisteddfod of Wales for this year was held last week at Pontypridd, commencing on the 1st of August. As usual, the morning sittings were chiefly occupied with musical contests, and the award of prizes for original work in music, art, and literature, while the evenings were devoted to concerts. Pontypridd being the natural centre of the great industrial district of South Wales, more prominence than usual was, perhaps, given to the choral competitions. Six choirs of over two hundred voices each sang in the chief contest, seven of about a hundred voices each competed in the second, and six choirs of between sixty and eighty male voices entered the third competition, the respective prizes being awarded to choirs from Rhymney and Llanelly and to the Rhondda Glee Society, which, it is understood, intends proceeding to the International Eisteddfod to be held next month at Chicago. On the other hand, too little attention has hitherto been paid to orchestral music, so that only one society entered the open competition for the best performance of Mendelssohn's 'Ruy Blas,' and only three amateur societies competed in rendering Haydn's Symphony, No. 5. There was, however, a strong local orchestra of sixty performers, organized by



the Eisteddfod committee and led by Mr. Theo. Carrington, of Bristol, to provide accompaniment for the chief choral contests and for the evening performances of the Eisteddfod choir under the leadership of Caradog. For original compositions, the prize for the best cantata, with full orchestral accompaniment, on the libretto 'Bel and the Dragon,' was awarded to Mr. Barter John, who was also the author of the best tenor song, while Mr. Edward Broom, of Bangor, had sent in the best anthem in memory of the late Eos Morlais. In poetry the Rev. Ceulanydd Williams, of Maesteg, won the "chair" of the year for an ode (in strict metre) on 'The Welsh Pulpit'; and the "crowned" bard was the Rev. Ben Davies, of Swansea Valley, the author of a free-metre poem on 'Cymru Fydd.'

At the concerts Mendelssohn's 'Athalie' and Handel's 'Israel in Egypt' occupied two evenings, another was devoted to Welsh ballads, and the fourth concert was of a miscellaneous character. A special feature was the first production of several new works composed expressly for these concerts and conducted by their composers, including overtures by Dr. A. C. Mackenzie, Dr. Joseph Parry, Mr. C. F. Lloyd, and Mr. J. T. Rees, and a flute solo with orchestral accompaniment written by Mr. J. Moir Clarke and performed by Mr. Frederic Griffith.

The sectional meetings of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion commenced with a paper by Mr. Brynmor Jones, Q.C., M.P., 'On a National Museum for Wales,' a proposal which was strongly approved by Lord Aberdare, Mr. A. H. D. Acland, and others in letters written to the secretary. Papers were also read by Mr. Llewelyn Williams, advocating a greater use of the Welsh language in education; by Mr. T. H. Thomas, of Cardiff, urging the inclusion of the armorial bearings of Wales on the royal standard and the shield of the United Kingdom; and by Mr. H. B. Parry, of Mold, and Mr. Watcyn Wyn, 'On Home Classes for the Study of Welsh Literature,' according to the scheme of the Welsh Students' Union, a society analogous to the English Home Reading Union. During the week there were also held the annual meetings of several societies of an educational character, such as the Association for Promoting the Education of Girls in Wales and the Society for Utilizing the Welsh Language, both of which presented reports of exceptional interest.

The Eisteddfod will be held next year at Carnarvon, and in 1895 at Llanelly.

#### THE NEW TESTAMENT OF 1548.

A SECOND imperfect copy of a Testament dated October 27th, 1548, was discovered not long ago. It bears the title:—

CThe newe Testa  
ment of our Sauour Christ, newly  
set forth after the beste copie of Wyllyam Tin-  
dales translation. Whereunto are added  
the notes of Thomas Mathewe  
wyth other, healyngye verie  
muchte to the under-  
standynge of  
the text.

The only perfect copy hitherto known is in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, and has been described by the late Mr. Francis Fry in his elaborate 'Bibliographical Description of the Editions of the New Testament, Tyndale's Version, in English.' It is needless to say that the description is made with its author's usual accuracy. The copy before me is not the imperfect copy which Mr. Fry speaks of as being in his collection. In a bibliographical point of view his description leaves nothing to be desired. But it did not fall within his province to estimate the historical importance of this issue of the New Testament, with a new set of notes, in connexion with its date just preceding the publication of the First Prayer

Book of Edward VI. in the spring of 1549. It certainly appeared before the Prayer Book was printed, and in all probability it is the last that was issued before that publication. It may, perhaps, interest some to know that the Windsor copy of this Testament contains an original letter from Careless to his faithful brother Saunders, dated "In Prison, April 3, 1556." The copy I have now before me, which belongs to Mr. Dore, of Huddersfield, has in a contemporary hand on its last fly-leaf:—

"Thomas Huxley  
"William Huxley—oth this Booke god give him  
grace therein to looke amen."

This copy has a written title, and the next seven leaves (containing the printer's address to the reader and an almanac for twenty-nine years, 1549-77, on one leaf, with six leaves of "Kalender") executed in facsimile from the Windsor copy. This calendar is, I believe, absolutely unique in having inserted the notices of the epistles and gospels for Sundays and other days in the place usually occupied by the table of lessons. Notice of this is given in the printer's address. The page is frequently inconveniently crowded, there being scant space for the insertion of the first words of the epistle and gospel, those for Easter being at the end of April, and in many cases the reference only being printed, and the wording otherwise abridged; e.g., on August 15th the entry is in red, "Assumption of," the rest of the name of the day being omitted for want of space.

The page for February is somewhat remarkable. It begins in red ink, "On the vi sunday lxx," with the proper epistle and gospel for the sixth Sunday after Epiphany. This is followed by those for the following Wednesday, but none for Friday, and then in red, "When the wedding goeth out," with the epistle and gospel for Septuagesima Sunday after it, after which come the epistles and gospels for another Wednesday and Friday, no notice being taken of the Sunday itself. Then comes "On the Sunday ix" in red, with the epistle and gospel for Sexagesima and those for Wednesday and Friday, after which comes in red "On Shrofte sunday l." Probably "ix" is a misprint for *lx*.

The calendar is followed by nine mounted leaves printed on one side only and joined together, so that the text is complete, containing the address headed "W. T. unto the Reader," belonging to a different copy, for it is in foreign type, a facsimile evidently taken from the edition of Marten Empour, printed at Antwerp in November, 1534. The leaves are not foliated and have no signatures. On the back of the last leaf is the index of "The bokes conteyned in the newe Testament." But the heading after the first page is "W. T. to the Reader." These leaves contain Tyndale's preface to a corrected edition of his work, and end with three pages of explanation of the words "Repentance" and "Elders." Under the first head is a faint protest against auricular confession, and the last is explained as applicable to all spiritual governors, who may be called indifferently bishops, priests, or elders. On the back of this leaf is the usual arrangement of contents, the Epistle to the Hebrews being placed between the third of St. John and that of St. James, the epistles of St. Peter immediately preceding those of St. John.

The Gospel of St. Matthew begins on signature C.i., but the whole of this sheet is lost, the volume before me beginning with D.i., in the sixth chapter of the Gospel. It is to be noted that this is the first edition with notes printed at the end of the chapters—a practice which was continued in several subsequent editions which contain nearly the same notes, which are also exactly repeated in the folio edition of the Bible by Day and Seres issued in the following year, 1549.

The principal characteristic of this edition consists in the notes, which are said in the

address of the printer to the reader to be those in the margin of Thomas Mathewe's Testament, with many more, both "godly and catholyke," placed at the end of the chapters. This is hardly a correct description of them, as many of the notes in Mathewe's New Testament have been omitted, and others altered or added to or abridged. The frequent reference to Bale in the notes on the Revelation suggests the idea that he may have been the editor, or possibly joint-editor, of this book.

The extremely indecent note at Matt. xix. seems quite in keeping with the idea that Bale, the scurrilous Bishop of Ossory, was concerned in the production of this Testament. The notes, however, are by no means original, many of them being traceable as far back as the 1534 edition of Tyndale's Testament.

The woodcuts for the four Gospels are from the same blocks as those of the folio of 1549, but the engravings in the Revelation are of a different size. The eleventh, which is opposite the thirteenth chapter, has an altar with the two lighted candles, with the motto around it:

When the church is measured wyth Goddes worde  
The Popes parte is caste out, and geuen to the sword.

At the end are the epistles of the Old Testament after Sarum use, beginning with the first Friday in Advent and ending with that of St. Luke's Day, which is not printed, but a reference given to that of St. Matthew.

The chief value of this small volume in an historical point of view consists in the light it throws upon the gradual way in which Somerset and the Reformers set to work to upset the old form of worship. It appeared between the new Communion Office (in which they had, by forbidding any elevation, endeavoured to get rid of the sacrificial doctrine of the Eucharist) and the publication of the Prayer Book of 1549, which went a good deal further in the Protestant direction. And the principal object of these notes appears to be to destroy all belief in the Real Presence in the Eucharist, and to deal a blow at the efficacy of the sacrament of baptism. Besides this there are several hits at other received doctrines, and many of the notes (like the motto I have already quoted) are directed against the Pope and Papal teaching, and seem scarcely in point to the text which they are meant to explain. I must quote several of them in order to illustrate what I have been saying. But I must first give a specimen of the utter absurdity of some of these notes, quite independently of any reference to doctrine. At the end of St. Matt. vi. I find the following:—

"Let not thy right hand, &c. By this left hand is meant the fleshly phantasie which would have all things done to the pomp of the world. She must not therefore know of the works of the spirit."

The general character of the notes is solidified; and though there are many of a Zuinglian or Calvinistic type, they are not so decided in this direction as those in what is called Jugge's revision of 1552 and 1553, which were reproduced in the reign of Elizabeth. The irrelevant hits at Rome are such as the following:—

"Call no man your father. Here is the bishop of Rome declared a plain Antichrist, in that he would be called the most holy father and that all Christian men should acknowledge him for no less than their spiritual father, notwithstanding these plain words of Christ—Call no man your father."

Again, on "We would not," we have—

"Upon this place is builded a wonderful choice and free-will of man, who may (as the Papists and certain other Anti-Christians imagine) withstand the will of God, which is (say they) that all men should be saved and come to the acknowledging of the truth: which thing man may of himself refuse or embrace."

The indefectibility of grace is asserted in the following:—

"It is not possible that those whom God hath elected from the beginning of the world should be seduced so that they should hate or persecute the way of the lord which they have once professed."

In explaining the words "This is my body" the author gives three accounts, saying:—

"The third sort there be which say that he neither pointed to his own body nor yet turned the bread into his body, but spoke of the bread, calling it his body in signification. As though he should have said, this bread, being broken, divided among you, and eaten of you signifieth unto you my body, which shall be broken for you. These men are called heretics, but are indeed the true Christians."

And the last note on St. Matthew is:—

"This being with his, is not, as the papists have feigned, in the Sacrament of the altar, but by the assistance of his spirit, even as he said—Where two or three are gathered together in my name there am I in the midst of them."

The above are all from St. Matthew's Gospel. The notes to the other Gospels are much fewer and shorter, many being mere references to the earlier Gospel. On Mark i. we have:—

"To baptize with the holy Ghost is to work that thing inwardly that the baptism in water doth signify, that is to purge the soul through faith in Christ's blood."

On Mark ix. :—

"Whatsoever thou workest at the commandment of God thou shalt have the reward therefore that pertaineth unto a faithful worker, which is life everlasting. Not that it is due to the work, but to thy faith out of the which thy work proceedeth. For we receive that promise by faith and not by works."

Bearing out the same view, we have on Luke vii. :—

"Not that the love obtained remission of her sins but faith out of the which her love proceeded, and therefore Christ openly affirmeth Thy faith hath made thee safe. For as S. Paul saith—Without faith it is impossible to please God. And—Whatever is not of faith is sin."

Similarly on chap. xvii. :—

"In works may no faith be put, for by them is no man justified before God, but by faith only."

On this subject may be quoted the note to Rom. ii. :—

"As the fruits do declare the tree so do the works declare the man. If a man's works therefore do declare him to be faithful, he shall have the reward of the faithful, that is eternal life. If the works declare him to be unfaithful, then shall his reward be among hypocrites in eternal torments. Far wide therefore are they that would by this text prove that man is justified by his works, for the works are but signs according to the which God (the righteous judge) rewardeth his elected vessels and punisheth the reprobate."

And so again on chap. viii. :—

"Saved by hope—Where faith is there is hope, and where is no sure hope there is no Christian faith. Wherefore it may right well be said, we are saved by hope, that is by the most certain and sure faith in Christ's promises, which causeth us to hope certainly that at the time appointed we shall be delivered from this great burden of the flesh."

This note is immediately followed by another which carries on the same idea:—

"Called of purpose—The eternal wisdom of God did before the world began appoint certain that should profess and set forth the Gospel of his son even to the world's end: those were they that were and be daily called of purpose, that is they are not only called, but also elected and chosen."

In the Acts there are very few notes beyond a few which disparage baptism and ordination. Of the latter kind are the following. Chap. vi. :—

"Putting on of hands—That is admitting with an open sign them that were by the whole congregation chosen to any office to declare openly their calling. After this sort were hands laid on Paul and Barnabas when they were sent to preach, as is mentioned in the 13th of this book, where appeareth that they received not the holy ghost by this putting on of hands, for they were before endued with the holy ghost."

So again in chap. viii. :—

"And they received the holy Ghost—That is, the holy Ghost did manifestly and visibly appear upon them as he did upon the Apostles themselves, as is mentioned in the second of this book. This was not by the virtue of the laying on of hands, but by the power of God, who would so declare the invisible grace of the spirit wh he giveth to all them that believe in the name of Xt and profess the same, and to establish them in the faith of the holy Ghost, who was not before preached unto them."

On the subject of baptism the following is characteristic, and represents the current views of the Reformers:—

"Baptism—The difference between the Baptism of John and the Apostles was only this—That John baptized them to believe in Christ that was to come, and the Apostles that was come already and had suffered for the sins of as many as should believe in him."

Besides these there is little in the notes to the Acts of much moment, except a long note to account for Cornelius, who must have had faith before he could do any work acceptable to God, and another describing who are saints, with the protest:—

"It needeth not therefore to tarry for the Pope's canonization to make them saints an hundred years after their death."

In the Epistle to the Romans the prologue and almost all the notes are solidarian. The prologue consists of thirty-one pages, and is almost wholly devoted to the subject of justification by faith alone. At the end of chap. iii. we have the following:—

"By faith alone we are justified, which saying signifieth thus much—Only by the belief by which we believe that the mercy of God granted in Christ's blood doth save us, are we pronounced righteous. This word alone excludeth works, not that thou shouldst not do them, for all good works commanded in the Scripture art thou bound and called to walk in them, and must earnestly study and endeavour thyself to leave none of them undone, but that thou shouldst in no case think that thou art thereby justified or made righteous before God."

And in the next chapter:—

"The inheritance, that is eternal life, is given unto us and we receive it through faith, to the intent that we be sure and doubt not of it. For if we should deserve it by works we should never be sure, but always doubt that we lacked works or that our evil works should have the upper hand in the day of judgment, and so should our hope be vain, for such as doubt cannot enjoy the promises of God, forasmuch as they believe not certainly that God will perform them."

Exactly the same view is propounded in the note to Heb. xi.

Part of the note to 1 Cor. xi. is as follows:—

"The sacramental bread and wine being distributed among the faithful and received of the same shall certify them even (as it were sensibly) of their redemption by Christ, where the common bread doth but feed the body. Yea, and the more spiritual interpreters of this place do take these words to be spoken of the congregation, which is truly called the body of the Lord. As though Paul should have said, Putting no difference between the faithful and the unbelieving."

The explaining away of St. Paul's teaching about faith, hope, and charity in the thirteenth chapter is remarkable:—

"Paul speaketh not here of justification, but of the profit of the congregation. And in this respect is love the chief, because it looketh diligently to the need of our neighbour and seeketh means to succour the same: even as in justification faith cleaveth fully and only unto Christ's blood, which is the only and sufficient price for sin and is therefore chief therein."

After this the notes are few and far between.

In 1 Peter iii. we have another explaining away the plain meaning of a text to avoid admitting the efficacy of baptism:—

"Here do divers learned interpreters understand by Baptism the blood and passion of Christ. For that is the thing signified by Baptism. And the washing of our souls by the death of Christ is betokened by the washing of the body in water."

So, again, in commenting on St. John's teaching about love, we have:—

"Faith is the first commandment and love is the second. He that hath them is in God, and hath his spirit."

Few chapters of the Epistle to the Hebrews have any notes. The most remarkable are those on chap. vi.:—

"Impossible—Not because God is not able to show such mercy unto them that obstinately fall from the truth and become enemies to the holy ghost that they should come to repentance, but because their falling is a token that they be not of the number of them that be called to the knowledge of the truth as God's elect, but (as Judas was) to declare themselves to be the children of perdition. And if they come to repentance as Judas did, yet shall that repentance be annexed to desperation, and be altogether void of hope, as Judas was."

The longest and most elaborate note in the whole book is that at the end of James ii., where the writer attempts to explain away the doctrine of justification by works, making it accord with the accepted meaning of St. Paul's justification by faith. But it is too long for insertion here.

The notes on Revelation are few, and are principally concerned with denunciations of the Pope, and further reference to Bale's works for elucidation of the subject. There is one, however, which is dragged in apparently beside the point. In the margin are the words "Is for signifieth," and from this the writer takes occasion to explain his own view of the Eucharist:—

"Marvel not therefore (gentle brethren) though our Saviour Christ in the words of his last supper (wherein he instructed his disciples of the distributing of his body and blood among them) did use bread and wine as sacraments or signs to declare the same, and did indeed call them his body and blood, saying, This is my body, meaning this signifieth or declareth unto you my body and blood, even as Moses said of the Lamb, It is the passover of the Lord."

The beast of the thirteenth chapter is thus explained:—

"This beast is the whole empire of AntiChrist, the Romish rabble; his 7 heads and 10 horns is his reign in all the 7 ages and the power of the same, the mighty power that was given him and the seat that Satan left him is their deceitful doctrine and their glorious kingdom. The wounded head is the Pope's supremacy and power denied in certain countries, and the curing thereof is the maintaining and restoring again of his ceremonies and other trumpery in the same countries. Look more of this in John Bale's 'Image of both the Churches,' and also of the mouth that spake great things and blasphemy, that is straitly charged all men to observe the Pope's serving of God, putting God's word to silence, and mis-reporting the true preachers thereof with the blasphemous name of heresy."

"The other beast that rose out of the earth was the false and devilish preachers, their 2 horns like unto the horns of a lamb are the 2 testaments wrested to their beastly purpose, the worship that the beast must have, is the observation of his rules and ceremonies, the image of the beast is the like tyranny that reigned before the head was wounded. This image made they speak by promulgating most cruel laws under pain of death. The mark that all men received was the oath to observe those laws."

There is another noticeable peculiarity in this edition. The epistles taken out of the Old Testament at the end of the volume are in a version entirely different from any known version. There are thirty-six of them, there being an alternative epistle on the Wednesday after the fourth Sunday in Lent.

I have made so many extracts from the notes because, though they have been reprinted in subsequent issues, scarcely any copies of any of these editions of Edward's Testaments are to be found except in the great libraries, and their importance is considerable, not only because they illustrate the ordinary belief of the Reforming party of the day, but because they indicate the gradual way in which the changes of the reign were brought about which eventually issued in the Second Prayer Book of 1552, the Forty-two Articles, and the abortive *Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum*.

#### DOMESDAY BOOK.

WRITING to the *Athenæum* in 1885 (i. 472, 566-7), Mr. de Gray Birch insisted, "purely in the interests of literature," that the existence of the so-called 'Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis,' edited by Mr. Hamilton in 1876, had "been until that time overlooked." At the Domesday Commemoration (1886) he again urged that

"it is doubtful if any previous student of Domesday had distinguished the essential difference between the *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis* and the comparatively far less important *Inquisitio Eliensis*."—*Domesday Studies*, ii. 488.

Adding that

"the description of the lay as well as the ecclesiastical lands.....had been overlooked by every



one, although it occupies the folios adjacent to the *Inquisitio Eliensis* in the Cotton MS."

This statement he repeated exactly in his treatise on Domesday Book (1887), p. 43. In both cases he accused Mr. P. C. Webb (an antiquary of the last century) of being, *inter alios*, "strangely ignorant of the true and important nature of this MS." Now, so far from this being the case, Mr. Webb (whose tractates Mr. Birch names) is actually the author entitled to the credit of describing it, and making its true nature known.

My present object, however, in writing is to point out that although Mr. Freeman was unacquainted with this MS., so essential to the study of Domesday, it was certainly known to Sir Francis Palgrave (1832), who alludes to the fact that "fragments of the original inquisitions have been preserved" ('English Commonwealth,' II. cccxliv.), and describes the MS. Tib. A. vi., of which "the first portion consists of the *Inquisitio Eliensis*, extending, as above mentioned, into five counties: it is followed by the imputed *Inquisitio*," &c. (ib.).

Mr. Hamilton conferred an inestimable boon on Domesday students by his publication of this MS., but Mr. Birch's charge against earlier scholars that they had all "overlooked" it should not remain uncorrected.

J. H. ROUND.

### Literary Gossip.

MR. G. W. FORREST is at work in the India Office, examining the Clive papers for his forthcoming book on Clive. Mr. Forrest has been making researches at Madras and Pondicherry regarding his hero's early career, and has made several interesting discoveries.

THERE is an idea of publishing a selection from the letters of the late Mr. Matthew Arnold, and his family would be grateful if friends who possess such letters would forward them to Mr. G. W. E. Russell, to the care of Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Bedford Street, Covent Garden. The owners may depend upon the letters being safely returned to them after copies have been made.

IN view of the recent decision in the case of Macdonald v. the *National Review*, the following note has been appended to all proofs sent to contributors to the *Saturday Review*: "Please note that the sending of this proof does not carry with it any contract that the article will either be accepted or published."

MISS BETHAM-EDWARDS has a new novel in the press, which will be published on October 3rd by Messrs. Black.

PRINCE HENRI D'ORLÉANS, the eldest son of the Duc de Chartres, has in the press a narrative of his recent travels in Tonkin and Siam. The book will contain several illustrations from photographs taken by the prince, and the English version will be published early in the autumn by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, who will at the same time issue a 'History of the Gold Coast,' by Col. Ellis, 1st West Indian Regiment.

THE bookbinding firm of Messrs. George Simpson & Co. is being converted into a limited company. The shares are not offered to the public, but are confined to Mr. Simpson and the members of his family. The origin of the firm dates backwards more than a century.

MESSRS. MATHEWS & LANE will shortly issue a volume of 'Poems' by Mr. Francis

Thompson, a new writer whose work has excited considerable interest in private circulation. Two or three of the pieces about to be published were shown by a friend to Mr. Browning shortly before his death, and his opinion was expressed in a letter dated from Asolo, October 7th, 1889:—

"The verse is indeed remarkable, even without the particulars concerning its author. It is altogether extraordinary that a young man so naturally gifted should need incitement to do justice to his conspicuous ability. Pray assure him, if he cares to know it, that I shall have a confident expectation of his success."

THE REV. T. H. BINDLEY, Principal of Codrington College, Barbados, has a further volume of Tertullian's treatises in the printer's hands for the Delegates of the Clarendon Press. It includes the 'De Præscriptione Hæreticorum,' 'Ad Scapulam,' and 'Ad Martyras,' with the appendix of 'Pseudo-Tertullian adversus omnes Hæreses.' Mr. Bindley has been able to avail himself of the fresh collation of Codex Agobardinus made for the Vienna Corpus by the late Prof. Reifferscheid.

WE greatly regret to say that Mr. J. H. Millard, a valued contributor to this paper in years gone by, died on Saturday last at the age of eighty. Mr. Millard, who was a schoolmaster for many years, translated Kühner's 'Elementary Greek Grammar' as long ago as 1843. His extreme modesty prevented his making the figure in the world that his abilities entitled him to.

THE next volume of the "Elizabethan Library" will be a selection from the works of Lord Bacon, by Dr. Grosart, and will be entitled 'Thoughts that Breathe and Words that Burn.'

THE death has to be recorded of Mr. Thomas Archer, a well-known journalist and man of letters, and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. His work on Fleet Street, 'The Highway of Letters,' appeared but a few weeks ago. Mr. Archer was in his sixty-second year.

IN the excellent series of essays on political economy edited by L. Brentano and E. Leser—a series in which the place of honour was given to Mrs. Sidney Webb's book on the co-operative movement in Great Britain—are to appear three essays of Robert Malthus on the Corn Laws which appeared in 1814 and 1815, a first volume of Ricardo's essays on the same subject, and William Stafford's 'Examination of certain Ordinary Complaints of Divers of our Countrymen in these our Dayes,' harking back as far as 1581.

MR. JAMES STILLIE, the oldest and most widely known of Edinburgh booksellers, died on Monday, the 7th inst. He was the son of an Ayrshire farmer, and in his youth knew Gilbert Burns, brother of the poet. In 1816 Stillie was apprenticed to the publishing firm of John Ballantyne, and afterwards to that of James Ballantyne, when he became acquainted with Sir Walter Scott, whose proofs it was young Stillie's duty to convey to Abbotsford. His brother George was employed to copy for the press the manuscript of 'Rob Roy.' In 1825 James Stillie set up in business for himself as a bookseller in the High Street, whence he migrated to Princes Street, and finally established himself in George Street. He continued to

take part in his business till he could no longer leave the house, and he was of late years a good deal employed by Lord Rosebery. By his death, at the age of ninety, Edinburgh has lost the last living link with the author of 'Waverley.'

M. VANDERHAEGHEN and the other officials of the library of the University of Ghent are busy with a bibliography of Erasmus. They have drawn up preliminary lists of an extensive character, and offer a copy of them to any scholar who will aid them in filling up blanks.

WE are glad to hear that Mr. Francis Parkman, the most eminent of American historians, has recovered from his severe illness.

AMERICAN papers report the deaths of Mr. Edward T. McLaughlin, Professor of English and Belles-Lettres at Yale; and of Mr. G. F. Parsons, a journalist and writer of short stories, who was born at Brighton, and emigrated to British Columbia in 1862. For the last ten years he was on the staff of the *New York Tribune*.

THE petition of the Congress of Archaeologists at Wilna to be allowed to read at the meetings the old Polish documents in the original language is said to have been rejected by the Governor.

THE Parliamentary Papers this week include Scotch Code of Regulations for Evening Continuation Schools (3d.); Training Colleges, Report for 1892 (9d.); Annual Statistical Report of the University of St. Andrews to September, 1892 (2d.), and Abstract of Accounts for the same University to the same date (1d.); and Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, Part A (1s.).

### SCIENCE

*Captain Cook's Journal during his First Voyage round the World, made in H.M. Bark Endeavour, 1768-71. A Literal Transcription of the Original MSS., with Notes and Introduction. Edited by Capt. W. J. L. Wharton, F.R.S., Hydrographer of the Admiralty. (Stock.)*

ONE hundred and twenty years ago, when George III. was still acknowledged as their sovereign by his discontented colonists in America, three large volumes were published in the Strand, which purported to give

"An account of the voyages undertaken by order of his present Majesty for making discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, and successively performed by Commodore Byron, Capt. Wallis, Capt. Carteret, and Capt. Cook, in the Dolphin, the Swallow, and the Endeavour, drawn up from the Journals which were kept by the several Commanders, and from the papers of Joseph Banks, Esq., by John Hawkesworth, LL.D."

In the first of these quartos the discovery of the Society Islands and Otaheite was announced; and by the second and third the existence of New Zealand and New South Wales, comprising territories of continental extent, enjoying a genial climate, possessing large natural resources, and suitable for colonization on a large scale, was made known to the British public. The voyages

of Byron, Wallis, and Carteret were speedily forgotten; they were entirely overshadowed by Capt. Cook's first voyage, which formed an epoch of the utmost consequence in the history of the British nation.

Hawkesworth—well known in his day as the editor of the *Adventurer*, but now mainly remembered by his connexion with Johnson—was entrusted by the Admiralty with the compilation of the several narratives; and at his suggestion the narrative was written in the first person, the manuscript account of each voyage being read to the respective commanders in the presence of Lord Sandwich at the Admiralty. It seems that the account of Capt. Cook's voyage was first written because that officer was leaving England (in April, 1772) on his second voyage of discovery, and the manuscript was left for a considerable time after reading in his hands, in order that he might recommend emendations after careful perusal. Unfortunately Hawkesworth stipulated for permission to interpolate various opinions and remarks of his own. Capt. Wharton states:—

"The result, however, according to our nineteenth-century ideas, was not altogether happy. Dr. Hawkesworth, into whose hands the Journals were put, not only interspersed reflections of his own, but managed to impose his own ponderous style upon many of the extracts from the united Journals; and, moreover, as they are all jumbled together, the whole being put into Cook's mouth, it is impossible to know whether we are reading Cook, Banks, Solander, or Hawkesworth himself."

Three copies of Cook's official journal were prepared by the navigator, and these triplicate manuscripts are in the handwriting of the commander's clerk, one Richard Orton, but there are corrections in the text by Cook himself. On comparing this original journal, now made public for the first time, with Hawkesworth's compilation, we naturally are attracted by omissions. One incident thus suppressed may be quoted; it reads like a page from 'Midshipman Easy' or 'Peter Simple':—

"Last night, some time in the Middle watch, a very extraordinary affair hapned to Mr. Orton, my Clerk. He having been drinking in the evening, some Malicious person or persons in the Ship took Advantage of his being Drunk, and cut off all the Cloaths from off his back; not being satisfied with this, they some time after went into his Cabin, and cut off a part of both his Ears as he lay a Sleep in his Bed. The person whom he suspected to have done this was Mr. Magra, one of the Midshipmen; but this did not appear to me. Upon enquiry, however, as I had been told that Magra had once or twice before this in their drunken Frolics cut off his cloaths, and had been heard to say (as I was told) that if it was not for the Law he would Murder him, these things consider'd induced me to think that Magra was not Altogether innocent. I therefore for the present dismiss'd him the Quarter-deck, and Suspended him from doing any duty in the Ship, he being one of those Gentlemen frequently found on board King's Ships that can very well be spared."

Of Cook's life and voyages Capt. Wharton gives a succinct sketch in his introduction; but the subject is so well known that little remark is needed. Nevertheless it is well that the eulogy of the greatest of our naval explorers should be pronounced by the present head of the Hydrographic Department at the Admiralty, who tells us:

"Cook was indeed a born surveyor. Before his day charts were of the crudest description,

and he must have somehow acquired a considerable knowledge of trigonometry and possessed an intuitive faculty for practically applying it, to enable him to originate, as it may truly be said he did, the art of modern marine surveying. .... His chart of the New Hebrides is still, for some of the islands, the only one; and wherever superseded by more recent surveys the general accuracy of his work, both in outline and position, is very remarkable. On several occasions up to the present year (1893) Cook's recorded positions have saved the adoption of so-called amendments by passing ships, which would have been anything but amendments in reality."

The Hydrographer has taken the trouble to trace side by side, for the sake of comparison, Capt. Cook's original chart of the East Australian coast-line with the modern survey of the same coast-line as determined up to 1890, on the same scale, and the accuracy of the illustrious navigator's exploration is signally proved throughout the enormous length of two thousand miles along an unknown shore, where he was able to stop at only four places.

Capt. Wharton points out how nearly Cook was anticipated by his French rival in the discovery of East Australia:—

"Only the year before, Bougainville, the French navigator, who preceded Cook across the Pacific, and who was steering across the Coral Sea on a course which would have led him to Lizard Island, abandoned his search in that direction, after falling in with two reefs to the eastward of the Barrier, because he feared falling amongst other shoals, and had no faith whatever in the reports of the existence of Torres Strait. Had he persevered, he would have snatched from Cook the honour of the complete exploration of Eastern Australia, and of the verification of the passage between it and New Guinea."

Curiously enough, ten years previously, when Cook was taking soundings for Admiral Holmes's squadron in the St. Lawrence river, during General Wolfe's operations against Quebec, this same Col. de Bougainville, aide-de-camp to Montcalm, was especially detached to watch from the Heights of Abraham the movements of the ships which were piloted by Cook. Bougainville, it may be remembered, was a scholar as well as a brilliant soldier and navigator, having written a treatise on the integral calculus whilst Cook was still the illiterate mate of a collier brig. On the monument at Quebec the names of Montcalm and Wolfe are placed in juxtaposition, and in like manner the names of Cook and Bougainville ought to be associated in the Antipodes.

In the postscript of Cook's journal the writer states:—

"I was told by some French Officers, lately come from the Island Mauritius, that Orette, the Native of George's Island which Bougainville brought away with him, was now at the Mauritius, and that they were going to fit out a Ship to carry him to his Native country, where they intend to make a Settlement; 100 Troops for that purpose were to go out in the same Ship. This account is confirmed by a French Gentleman we have on board, who has very lately been at the Mauritius. As I have no reason to doubt the truth of this account it leads me to consider the rout that this Ship must take, which I think can be no other than that of Tasman's as far as the Coast of New Zealand; and if she fall in with that Coast to the Southward of Cape Farewell will very probably put into Admiralty Bay or Queen Charlotte's Sound, as Tasman's track will in some measure point out to her one or the other of

these places. I think it is not likely she will venture through the Strait, even suppose she discovers it, but will follow Tasman's track to the N. Cape, where no doubt she will leave him and follow the direction of the coast to the S.E., as it will not be out of her way, by which means she will fall in with the most fertile part of that Country, and as they cannot know anything of the Endeavour's voyage they will not hesitate a moment to declare themselves the first discoverers."

This recorded opinion of Cook shows his wonderful prescience; for Marion's expedition carrying Aoutourou (Orette), who died after embarkation, followed Tasman's track, as foreseen by Cook, doubled the North Cape, and proceeded along the coast to the south-east as far as the Bay of Islands, where Marion and his boats' crew were destroyed.

Probably no department in the public service of this country has been more fortunate than the Hydrographical in obtaining a directorate of zealous and scientific officers. No department, on the other hand, has been more starved for want of funds and parliamentary grants of money to carry out efficiently the important duties imposed upon it. If the actual journals of some of the ships employed on surveys in distant seas were published in readable form, the surveying service might prove more attractive to the men and officers employed. Cook's journal has been rescued from oblivion by the zealous enterprise of a private individual, Mr. Corner; surely the publication of more modern journals in a cheap form accessible to the masses ought to be the work of this department. The commission of the Penguin has just come to an end. Clearly there must be some exciting and picturesque incidents during a three years' cruise on the coast of North-West Australia which are worth recording beyond the mere observations for longitude, highly valuable in their way, but only consulted by experts. The logs of the *Shearwater* and the *Fawn*, 1874-8, in the Indian Ocean, and the cruise of the *Basilisk* through the Louisiade reefs, where Bougainville failed to pass, ought to furnish, among others, a quantity of most interesting reading. Cook's journal, untouched, is sufficient to prove how highly interesting such hydrographic literature really is—how infinitely preferable to the highly embellished compilation of a professional hack writer, even when he is a disciple of the great lexicographer himself.

**Toothed Gearing.** By a Foreman Pattern-Maker. (Crosby Lockwood & Son.)—This book is a reprint of a series of articles which appeared in the *English Mechanic*, and is intended to serve as a practical guide to men employed in the construction of toothed gearing in the workshop and drawing office. The practical methods of forming tooth profiles, and the various kinds of gears employed in engineering practice—such as spur, bevel, screw, union, helical, and others—are described; whilst a chapter is devoted to an explanation of the odontograph. The methods of formation of profiles and of marking out tooth forms, as well as the various forms of toothed gearing, are fully and clearly illustrated; and the mathematics employed for establishing fundamental principles are of the simplest description. The machines for moulding and cutting gears are described towards the end of the book; and the author attributes much of the present accuracy in gearing to their introduction. The



last chapter deals with the proportion of wheels, at the termination of which the view is expressed that the design and construction of toothed gearing have reached such perfection as to be hardly capable of further improvement. The author has gained his experience in this subject by practical work extending over many years, and has, accordingly, produced an eminently practical book, which should prove useful to all persons engaged in the design or construction of toothed gearing.

#### ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

PARTICULARS have appeared respecting the discovery of Comet *b*, 1893, by Mr. Rordame, of Utah, who first saw it at Garfield, about eighteen miles from Salt Lake City, on the 8th ult. It was then as conspicuous as a star of the third magnitude, but is now beyond the reach of any but powerful telescopes. During the next three months it will be above the horizon only in daylight, but it may perhaps be seen again under high power in November before sunrise. It appears that, although Mr. Rordame was the first to recognize it as a comet on July 8th, it was perceived, and thought to be a new star, on the morning of July 5th, by Señor Roso de Luna at Logrosan, in Estremadura. The comet was then in the constellation Auriga, and had not passed its perihelion. Announcement of the supposed new star was made to Prof. Merino, Director of the Madrid Observatory, in a letter dated July 6th, but not received until the 8th, when thick skies prevented any observation being made until the 10th.

Mr. Ranyard contributes an interesting article to the August number of *Knowledge* on the great lunar crater Tycho, illustrated by reproductions of photographs taken by the Brothers Henry at the Paris Observatory. Although that crater is by no means the largest on the moon, it is one of the most striking features of the landscape on her surface, especially when she is near the full, so that the shadows of the mountains have all disappeared. This crater (the metropolitan one of the moon, as it was called by the late Prebendary Webb) is then seen as a conspicuously white spot, from which radiate in all directions a great number of whitish rays, which extend over more than a third of the visible hemisphere of the moon, and indicate that the crater has been the centre of a colossal disturbance which seems to have shattered the lunar crust in all directions. Its ring is about fifty-four miles in diameter, and the ring-wall towers to a height of 17,000 feet above the plain it encloses. Mr. Ranyard in this article discusses several more or less ingenious theories which have been put forward to account for the origin of the formation of the lunar craters, after which he remarks:—

"There is every gradation in size and in type from the small craterlets or cup-shaped depressions up to the gigantic walled rings, and any theory which professes to account for craterlets must account for the types of crater into which they gradually merge. We therefore seem driven back to the volcanic hypothesis, and have to explain why upon the moon, which is so much smaller than the earth, the volcanic outbreaks have been on so colossal a scale."

This explanation he finds in the fact that, the lunar gravity being so much less than the terrestrial, we must pass to a depth at least six times as great below the moon's surface to obtain the pressure necessary to solidify liquid lava at a temperature equivalent to that at which it is solidified in the earth, and

"any change of pressure that releases a stratum of rock from the solid to the liquid state would, upon the moon, release a stratum approximately six times as thick, other conditions being similar, and would, presumably, give rise to lava flows on a gigantic scale compared with terrestrial evolutions."

Prof. W. W. Payne, of Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, U.S., is about to issue a new astronomical magazine under the title of

*Popular Astronomy*. It is to appear monthly from September to June, omitting publication in the months of July and August.

The Report of Yale College Observatory shows a continuation of good work there on the same lines as heretofore.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

In the *Geographical Journal* Mr. J. T. Bent publishes a preliminary report on his recent visit to Abyssinia. His success has been most gratifying. In the Upper Hadas valley, on the road to Senafe, he discovered and examined extensive ruins of a Greek town, which he does not hesitate to identify with the Coloe of the 'Periplus' and Ptolemy. He ingeniously suggests that a large reservoir in the centre of the town in reality represents Ptolemy's Lake Coloe. Further to the south, not far from Adowa, Mr. Bent explored the ruins of another extensive town, where he discovered Himyaritic inscriptions, and which he identifies with the Ava of the Adulian inscription. These and other Himyaritic inscriptions are now being deciphered, as we mentioned some weeks back, by Prof. D. H. Müller, of Vienna. Of more general interest is the map, in the same journal, of the Uganda railway survey, accompanied by a valuable article by Capt. J. W. Pringle, R.E., who deals with the physical features and the resources of the countries through which this railway is to pass. We have already drawn attention to the high value of this map, and are glad to find that it is thus made generally accessible.

Petermann's *Mitteilungen* publishes two valuable maps of the north-western portion of the Argentina, by Dr. L. Brackebusch, the one tinted according to altitude, the other coloured physiographically so as to show the character of the vegetation. The recent earthquake at Zante forms the subject of another article in the same periodical. Its author is Dr. C. Mitzopoulos, of Athens.

Mr. H. N. Dickson, in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, discourses learnedly on sunshine, and presents us with a map of the British Islands illustrating the distribution of sunshine throughout the year. From this map we learn that the sunniest parts of these islands must be looked for in Cornwall and along the whole of the Channel coast, whilst in North-Western Ireland, in the Western Grampians, and in parts of the Pennine chain and of Wales there are fewer than 1,200 hours of sunshine out of a possible 4,400. The other papers are by Capt. Yate, on his brother's mission to the valley of the Kushk, to the north of Herat, where, conjointly with a Russian commissioner, he was charged with an inquiry into the amount of water which the Afghans could be allowed to draw from that river without prejudice to the legitimate claims of the Turkoman subjects of Russia; and by General J. T. Walker, on 'The Divariations of the Lower Oxus.'

#### Science Gossip.

It is stated that the memorial statue of the late Dr. Joule, of Manchester, on which Mr. Alfred Gilbert has been engaged for about three years, is nearly finished. It is to be placed in the Manchester Town Hall.

THE Medical Congress, which, as we recently announced, was to be held at Rome at the end of next month, has been postponed until next April on account of the unfavourable sanitary condition of some of the principal continental towns.

WE may mention for the benefit of the British tourist of scientific tastes who may be in Switzerland next month that the Swiss Society for the Promotion of Natural Science will hold its seventy-sixth annual gathering this year at Lausanne on September 3rd to 6th, and that the general assembly of the Swiss Geological,

Botanical, and Entomological Societies will be held at the same time and place. The organization committee has arranged for two "international" excursions: a geological tour in the Chablais, and a botanical excursion on the Great St. Bernard.

#### FINE ARTS

##### NUMISMATIC LITERATURE.

*An Introduction to the Copper Coins of Modern Europe*. By Frank C. Higgins. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—In this handbook of under a hundred pages the author gives a view of the copper coins of all the states of Europe, exclusive, however, of the British Isles. In so limited a work the descriptions are naturally given in as brief a form as possible, and a mere identification in many cases, especially in dealing with the numerous coinages of Germany, is all that could be expected. The work begins with rather a full account of the copper coinages of France; then come those of Spain, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy, Netherlands, Russia, &c. There is no particular geographical order in this classification. Mr. Higgins supplies in most cases dates of the ruling sovereigns and princes, which will be useful to the "young" collector, especially as many of them cannot be found in the ordinary biographical dictionaries. The modern copper currencies are certainly not one of the most interesting branches of numismatics, and have little to recommend themselves to the collector. Their types are rarely of any interest; the coins themselves are, as a rule, in poor condition; and their issues are so irregular that they supply but few historical data. Their chief recommendation appears to be that they can be purchased at a very low price. Handfuls are to be procured, as a rule, at public sales; so that for a comparatively small sum a fair collection could be brought together. With the descriptions of the coins there is no fault to find; though brief, they are, as a rule, accurate; but the reader must be warned against some of the theories and views which Mr. Higgins here and there sets forth in his work. In his introduction he states that the word "pecuniary" is derived from *pecus*, because the Romans placed the effigy of an ox on their coins. This is an old theory, long since abandoned, especially as the coins to which reference is made belong to a date as late as the third century A.C. Further, it would appear from his remarks that the Greeks borrowed their ideas of a copper currency from the Romans. This was certainly not the case, as the former struck copper coins in very many cities in Greece and Italy before the Romans ever issued a coinage of the baser metal. Again, he says the small values in early times were for centuries represented throughout Europe by minute scales of silver so mean and so insignificant as hardly to deserve the distinction of being called coins. The pieces thus referred to are known to numismatists as *bracteates*. This is most misleading, as these coins were certainly not issued for centuries, nor were they coined throughout Europe. They were struck only during the twelfth century, and their issues as well as their circulation were limited to the districts bordering on the Rhine. In the short prefatory note to the coinages of Scandinavia the "old Norse copper coinage," consisting of large marked slabs of metal stamped with an indication of weight or value in "dalers," is likened to the early money of the Romans, and relegated to "remote antiquity." The pieces thus referred to are, strangely enough, as late as the eighteenth century, being issued at intervals from 1719 to 1771 by Frederick I. and Adolphus Frederick of Sweden, and so their antiquity is not so remote as we should otherwise be led to suppose it to be. Enough has been said to show that, should the author think of issuing a second edition of his work, a little revision will be desirable.

*Coins and Medals: their Place in History and Art.* Edited by Stanley Lane-Poole. Second Edition. (Stock.)—The success which has attended the publication of these chapters on numismatics in a collective form has induced the publisher to issue a second edition. This work in the first instance appeared as a series of articles published in the *Antiquary*. These were written by the compilers of the official catalogues of coins issued by the British Museum. As the majority of these gentlemen are or were officers in that institution, this should be a certain guaranty of the soundness of the work, and it is not surprising that it should have passed into a second edition. The classical part has been undertaken by Mr. Barclay Head and Mr. Herbert Grueber, the former writing on the Greek coinages, the latter on the Roman and Byzantine. Mr. Head discusses the nature and character of the various Greek coin types, and shows their importance as guides for artistic purposes and data. Mr. Grueber in his chapter gives in outline the history of Roman coins under the Republic and the Empire to the fall of Constantinople. Mr. Keary deals with the coinages of Christian Europe, which embrace the period from the fall of the Roman Empire in the West to the great revival of art during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. His intimate acquaintance with the early history of Europe fitted him for such a task, and his account of the gradual development of European coinages is most interesting. The same writer also deals with the coinage of the British Islands, a branch of numismatics which *par excellence* commends itself to Englishmen. Nor need they be ashamed of what this country has produced in this branch of art, seeing that the series of English coins far surpasses in extent and beauty that of any other Christian state of Europe. The chapters on Oriental coins are written by Prof. Gardner, who deals with those of early date, and by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, who sets before us the chief features of the numerous Mohammedan issues which have been current in Asia, Africa, and even in Europe since the flight of the great Prophet. The same writers contribute a joint chapter on the coins of India, which had their beginnings with the successors of Alexander the Great, the important dynasty of the Bactrian kings, and continued down in one long series, through many changes of dynasties, to the fall of the last Moghul Emperor of Delhi, whose participation in the Indian Mutiny led to his deposition in 1857. Prof. Terrien de La Couperie, who has compiled the first volume of 'The Catalogue of Chinese Coins in the British Museum,' supplies an interesting account of the coinages of China and Japan. The Chinese are the greatest coin collectors in the world, but the study of this branch of numismatics has hitherto found but little favour in England, the chief difficulty being that all its literature is written in Chinese. Prof. de La Couperie's intimate knowledge of the early Chinese language led him to take up the subject, and his portion of the work before us is not the least interesting. It is remarkable that a nation so advanced in civilization should have had such primitive ideas of monetary systems. For centuries the only coins current were pieces of copper in the shape of rings, hoes, adzes, knives, or leaves. These gave way to the round pieces of copper with a square hole in the centre, which are now still in use, but have been supplemented of late with a gold and silver currency after European patterns. The Japanese were but imitators of the Chinese, and that only at a comparatively late date. The work is brought to a conclusion with an interesting article on medals by Mr. Warwick Wroth, who furnishes a sketch of early medallion work in Italy, France, Germany, and Holland, and a somewhat more detailed account of that art as practised in England from the reign of Henry VIII. to the present time. It will be seen from

this sketch that the work does not attempt to give any detailed account of any one particular branch of numismatics, but is intended to serve as a guide to the student, and to lay before him the value of coins and medals as documents of history and monuments of art. As such we commend it to those interested in such studies. The work is illustrated by a few well-chosen specimens of each class of coins; but a little more liberality on this score would have been an advantage. The cover of the work is, however, unfortunately disfigured by the representation of a supposed coin of Augustus. It is a misfortune that such an undoubted forgery should have been selected for so prominent a position.

#### ELEMENTARY TEXT-BOOKS.

*Painters' Colours, Oils, and Varnishes: a Practical Manual.* By G. Hurst. Illustrated. (Griffin & Co.)—This is a thoroughly exhaustive volume, by a practised expert and manufacturer. It is highly technical and practical. The standing and experience of the author are guarantees for the details. So far as manufactured pigments go, we can vouch for the general excellence and accuracy of Mr. Hurst, and for what he has written about the composition and use of linseed oil and the varnishes. The section on varnishes has been revised by another hand, and is also extremely good. The illustrations represent the machinery used in the colour-makers' craft. A good index completes the work and makes every page available with ease.

*The Science of Painting.* By J. G. Vibert. (P. Young.)—We are not quite sure that the translator into English of the animated and, if somewhat whimsical, very able and sympathetic essay by the painter of 'Gulliver' and 'Le premier Né' (which Rajon engraved) quite understands the technical terms which are freely employed by the artist. For example, in an account of mosaic there is a statement on p. 10, for which M. Vibert cannot surely be responsible, that the cubes were, anciently, "encrusted in fresh mortar"; on p. 11 we are told that "the Greek sculptors coated over their marble statues to preserve them, and to give them a verdigris [!], of which unmistakable traces are still found on some fragments"; some passages describe not very clearly the method of encaustic painting, and do not give the well-known name of that process; on p. 77, "essence of lavender or aspic (a variety of lavender)" seems to refer to the well-known oil of spike, but the book does not say so. Such slips—which are not uncommon when a translator does not understand, or, as occasionally happens, is indifferent to the subject of his original—put us on our guard while reading this book, and seem to call for revision. Apart from this, there is much that is pleasant and even amusing in this volume. The author is not only a fine designer, but also an excellent painter, who understands the practice of his art, and the why and wherefore of its processes as well, while he is capable of putting into terse phrases most of that wisdom of the palette and the studio which artists learn from each other, and which is, in fact, inherited from the workers of many centuries and schools. This body of knowledge is precisely what very few writers have hitherto put upon paper. M. Vibert writes of the laws of colouring like an artist, and his advice is decidedly interesting to painters. His chapter "On the Scientists," although it settles nothing, is full of humour; the essay "On Colouring Substances" is much to the point, though written in a perplexing manner. He denounces the lakes (except those compounded of madder, "which are indispensable, because we have no others"), and he heartily condemns bitumen and asphaltum, concluding with a sentence which is worthy of Sir Thomas Browne:

"As for mummy-umber, that is still bitumen, and the few particles of Pharaoh which it may contain must not induce us to accept it." He gives much sound, practical advice applicable to the grievances of those who wish each of their pictures to remain "a thing of beauty," and he has an odd way of telling truth; thus—when speaking of what the translator has allowed himself (or, as we suspect, herself) to call "pastes," which are things unknown on English palettes—M. Vibert remarks: "White of egg is albumen; if you hear of fishes' bladders, cows' tails, old gloves, boot tags, skins of rabbits, still-born kids, or sheep's feet, all that is gelatine." By "pastes" we suppose grounds or primings are intended.

*Decorative Needlework.* By M. Morris. (Hughes & Co.)—Miss Morris has written an intelligent manual, containing nothing of particular merit or novelty. She speaks of Mr. Ruskin as "the master," and she has a passing hit at "kings" and "king's treasures," doubting whether "they should have the privilege of possessing beautiful things" in needlework; yet without monarchs there might never have been what she calls "stitchery" for her to write about.—*Practical Designing: a Handbook on the Preparation of Working Drawings.* Edited by G. White. (Bell & Sons.) Mr. Gleeson White has grouped in this comely handbook a number of essays by various hands, who have severally taken for their themes the decoration of carpets, woven fabrics, pottery, tiles, metals, glass, bookbinding, floorcloths, and wall papers, and he has added to them a somewhat longer disquisition on the practice of drawing for reproduction, and the technical methods involved in that practice. This and its accompanying chapters are careful, compact, and, so far as they go, instructive and thoroughly practical. Unequal in value as they are, we have read them all with a good deal of interest, but they will not, of course, enable any one to do without training, and a good deal of it.—*Some Hints on Learning to Draw.* By G. W. C. Hutchinson. (Macmillan & Co.) If we could persuade ourselves that it is possible to learn from a book how to draw, we should without hesitation recommend Mr. Hutchinson's volume to all the world, because of its clearness, systematic arrangement, the progressive method adopted, and the excellence and suitability of many of its illustrations. Some of these cuts are not to our minds, but there cannot be two opinions about the merits of the simpler ones. And although, as we have said, we do not think it is possible to learn drawing from a book, such a one as this, which the unambitious title justly characterizes, may undoubtedly help the would-be draughtsman over some of the stiles that bar his progress, as well as keep him out of pitfalls which are occasionally fatal to those who have no better teachers than books. The greatest fault in this handbook, where there are few, is that the author attempts too much.

#### THE CONGRESS OF THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

(Second Notice.)

On Wednesday, August 2nd, the members left Winchester city at an early hour, and proceeded to Titchfield, the church of which was the first object inspected. It is an ancient building of various periods, the base of the tower being apparently of Saxon date, of very plain work, built up of large stones of various kinds mingled with Roman brick, in curious contrast to an elaborate Norman doorway within it. The north aisle is supposed to be the work of William of Wykeham. But the principal interest centres in the elaborate tomb, of coloured marble and stone, to the memory of the first Earl of Southampton, the celebrated Chancellor, erected by his son, and intended to commemorate also his mother and himself.

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The monument contains a great number of interesting heraldic devices of the Wriothesley family. Proceeding to the ruins of Place House, at no great distance, the party was met by the Rev. G. W. Minns, F.S.A., who read a paper on the spot descriptive of the building. Here was originally a Premonstratensian abbey, founded in 1231, of which a large portion still remains. The lecturer was able to point out the monastic parts by the aid of a plan prepared by Mr. Norman Nisbett, and by a series of old engravings and drawings lent by Mr. St. John Hope. A large house erected by the Wriothesley family is engrafted upon the monastic ruins, a great gateway, flanked by octagonal turrets at the angles, being erected across the nave of the church, and various rooms on the site of the choir. The junction of monastic and Tudor ruins forms a curious object for study. The monastic library numbered nine hundred volumes, the catalogue of which is in existence, and it is about to be published by the Hants Society. All the buildings are now in ruins, although they are shown to be perfect in a view by the Brothers Buck. It was here that the second Earl of Southampton entertained Edward VI. Queen Elizabeth kept her court here in 1569, and it was from here that Charles I. was conveyed a prisoner to Carisbrooke. A huge oak tree still grows beside the weedy fishponds, the age of which has been variously stated at one thousand years to seven hundred years. The pleasure gardens are walled in, but all is now devoted to market gardening or left to decay.

After luncheon at Fareham a visit was paid to the Roman station at Porchester Castle, where the ancient walls with their semicircular projecting towers remain in very perfect condition. They were seen to great advantage owing to the high tide being quite up to the base of the seaward side, and the day being most beautiful. The church within the castle walls was thrown open for inspection, and the Rev. J. E. Vaughan supplied a lucid description of the building, which was founded by Henry I. as the church of a priory of Austin canons, afterwards removed, from the associations of a military garrison, to Southwick. Traces of the junction of the monastic buildings are apparent on the south side, and the churchyard is stated to be filled with foundations. The work is early Norman in style, and Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., pointed out that a good deal of ornament to the fine western doorway and elsewhere had been cut upon the stonework at a later date. The great Norman keep, erected on an earthen mound of apparently earlier date, was ascended by many of the party to enjoy the fine view over the adjacent country and to examine the many memorials carved on the walls by the French prisoners when, at the end of the last century, the castle was fitted up for the retention of a great many prisoners of war. The Rev. G. N. Godwin related several curious incidents relative to their industry when in confinement. The inner arch of the water gate attracted a good deal of attention. It is formed of freestone and red ironstone in alternate blocks, and appears to be of Roman date.

In the evening a meeting was held in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, the chair being taken by Mr. F. F. Kirby, when a paper was read by Mr. Allan Wyon on the seals of the Bishops of Winchester. There is a very complete series of examples from the time of the Norman Conquest to the present day, and many representative examples were exhibited. Mr. Wyon divided the series into three classes, namely, the early, the mediæval, and the modern, and he described the characteristics of each. Dr. Sewell, of New College, Oxford, exhibited a series of seals of William of Wykeham, and the Chairman a number of deeds to which episcopal seals of Winchester were attached. A paper was then read by Dr. Phené on the tumuli of Hampshire, in which the lecturer sought to show connexion

between them and the ancient burial-places of the old world as well as America. The paper being very long, it was not concluded when the period for ending the meeting had arrived.

On Thursday, the 3rd, a visit was paid to Romsey for the purpose of inspecting the fine abbey church. The former vicar, the Rev. E. L. Berthon, who had carried out many alterations and improvements during the long period of his ministry here, gave an account of the work that had been done. Galleries had been removed, decayed pews swept away, and the grand old architecture opened out. He had discovered the foundations of the old Lady Chapel, and had repaired the decayed windows at the east end. He regretted the work that he had done on the north side, which had not been repaired, but had been restored as a copy of the Norman work once existing there. Here was the parish church shut off from the nuns' portion by a screen, the accommodation having been provided by William of Wykeham, to end the disputes between the parish and the nunnery. Mr. Loftus Brock complimented Mr. Berthon upon the works that he had carried out, especially since the works on the north side would not be done now. He pointed out that while the Norman building was of fairly early Norman date, it was often held to be comparatively late, owing to much later ornamentation having been added to pre-existing work, thereby altering its aspect and apparent date. The rood on the outer wall of the south transept he considered to be of Saxon date. It is similar in design to the figures seen on a previous day at Headbourne Worthy, even to the extended hand over the figure of our Lord. On its being erected where it now is, the usual figures of St. Mary and St. John, which occur at Headbourne Worthy, appear to have been omitted. The time was too short for the inspection of this important building, as the return train had to be caught. On leaving, the bullet marks which still remain visible on the north side were inspected, and Mr. Godwin gave a graphic account of some incidents of the civil wars enacted at Romsey.

The afternoon was devoted to the exploration of some of the antiquities of Winchester which were not seen on Monday. Mr. Godwin met the party in the Great Hall, which formerly belonged to the Castle of Winchester, restored too much for the easy comprehending of the ancient work. It is a fine apartment divided, like a church, into nave and aisles, King Arthur's Round Table being now hung on the west wall, having been removed from its former position at the east end. It was in this hall that all offences against the laws of the Conqueror's New Forest were tried so rigorously that it passed into a proverb that "going to Winchester" was going to gaol. It was from the Castle that William Rufus, as well as another son of the Conqueror's, set out to die in the New Forest. Here several parliaments sat in the time of Henry III., and it was here that the queen of James I. played at the game of "pig and go." It was dismantled by the Parliament after the capture of Winchester, and so thoroughly was the work of demolition done that the archaeologists could only trace with difficulty a few portions of towers, walls, and a subterranean passage. Passing out through the fine old West Gate, the Plague Obelisk was inspected. It is erected over the base of an old cross, on which money was laid in water or vinegar, in payment for provisions brought by countrymen for the supply of the city during the Great Plague, when the city was isolated. The company then proceeded to explore old vaults, ancient timber houses, sites of churches, the old city cross, and many other objects which make up the present city of Winchester. It is a complete museum of old buildings. A long halt was made at St. John's Church, one of the most curious in the city, where the antiquaries were received by the Rev. H. C. Dickins. The

site of Hyde Abbey was visited, and at the adjoining church Canon Humbert described the remarkable features of the building. A Saxon capital in the porch was pointed out by Mr. Park Harrison.

In the evening a meeting for the reading of papers was held at the Guildhall, and Mr. Kirby again occupied the chair in the unavoidable absence of the Mayor through indisposition. A paper was read by Mr. W. H. Jacob 'On the Plagues in Winchester.' It was a remarkable revelation of the condition of the city in the Middle Ages, and it may be doubted if any other city was in any better condition. The lecturer described the state of things as an instance not of defective sanitary arrangements, but of their entire absence. Butchers, it appears by the city records, were forbidden at only a late period from depositing their offal in the public streets. In 1563 dead horses and dogs were not to be left in the roadways, and it was only in 1583 that butchers were prevented from throwing entrails, &c., into the river, except at one spot. But at last, in 1601, a scavenger was appointed who was to convey away street refuse twice a week. The place of deposit, however, appears to have been within the walls. It is hardly to be wondered at that there should be many visitations of the plague, which culminated in the attacks of 1665-6. A paper was then read by Mr. Romilly Allen 'On the Cathedral Font, and other Similar Examples.' The paper related to the art and the classification of the subjects on many similar fonts. A third paper, by Dr. Stevens, was read by Mr. C. Lynam, in the author's absence, 'On the Discovery of an Early Saxon Burial-Place near Reading.' It was illustrated by many drawings of the articles found. The discovery was made during the excavations for a branch railway. The objects found are now in the Reading Museum.

Friday, the 4th, was devoted to the antiquities of Southampton. The programme was a long one. On arrival, the antiquaries were guided by Mr. T. W. Shore, the hon. secretary of the Hampshire Field Club, to the ancient Bar Gate; and in the Justice Chamber, over the roadway, he rendered a description of the gate, which still forms the principal entrance into the town, although deprived of its drawbridge, and the deep moat once in front of it no longer exists. It was in front of this gate that the conspirators against Henry V. were executed. The chamber contains the two celebrated paintings of the legendary Sir Bevis of Southampton and his attendant giant, which look as if they would be better for a little careful attention. The old arms of Southampton are displayed in the chamber, with the curious crest of St. Barbara emerging from the tower, with the scales of Justice in one hand and a sword in another. The site of the huge castle of Southampton was next visited. A fine vault once attached to it still remains. Mr. Shore reported that the castle had stood upon a lofty mound of earth, on removing which, about one hundred years ago, coins of Offa were found, thus proving the Saxon origin of the mound. The old timber-built Assembly Rooms, once so celebrated, were passed on the way to the principal part of the town walls. They are in a sadly dilapidated condition, part of the roof having fallen in. At the walls the curious Norman house known as King John's Palace was inspected, and much gratification expressed at the action of the owner, who has carefully repaired it, without removing any old feature. The additions to the city walls for greater strength, made after the attack of the French on the town in 1337, are very apparent. St. Michael's Church was next visited, and various old tombs were shown to the party. The central tower and spire stand upon four semicircular arches which have no capitals or imposts. Mr. Brock pointed out the difference of the work here from the early Norman work of the arches supporting the central tower of

Porchester Church, and claimed a Saxon date for the St. Michael's arches.

At the Municipal Buildings, the Mayor welcomed the members to the town, and exhibited the great and the lesser maces; also the silver car which is the badge of the Mayor's office as Admiral of the Port. On the table were several ancient manuscripts, among which was the Oak Book, a singular MS. bound between two oak boards, one of which, longer than the other, was pierced with a slit for passage of a hand for holding. Another was the celebrated Black Book of Southampton, so called from the colour of its leather cover, and not from any evil records. On the contrary, it was explained that it is the principal memorandum book of the town, and that it was the desire of individuals to get records concerning themselves entered in it, as certain proof of ownership of property and such like. The Book of Oaths was also exhibited. The town has a perfect record of all its mayors from the year 1231. The huge two-handed sword of ancient date was also laid out for exhibition. The party then proceeded to explore another length of the city wall, the old West Gate, the Maison Dieu (now used as a French Protestant Church), and the remains of the so-called King Canute's Palace. After luncheon, progress was made to the ruins of Netley Abbey, which were described by Mr. Minns and by Mr. C. Lynam. A goodly number of plans were brought for exhibition, and the description was greatly aided thereby.

Afterwards the day's proceedings were brought to a close by a visit to Bittern Manor, where the remains of the ancient Roman station of Clausentum were examined, the principal objects found in some excavations effected in past years being laid out in the drawing-room for inspection. Sir Stewart Macnaghten supplied a description of what was found and exhibited various coins, there being many of Allectus and Carausius, some of which appear to have been struck at Clausentum. It is probable that these two emperors made the station the chief harbour of the fleets during the years when Britain was subject to their rule. Many of the inscribed stones were found built up as old material in the Roman walls of enclosure.

At the evening meeting the chair was occupied by the Dean of Winchester. Two papers were read by the Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck. The first was descriptive of the Black Book of Southampton. It was stated that the corporation of that town possesses over 500 MS. books, and 58 charters and letters patent. The contents of the Black Book were described. The number of entries relative to the transfer of various estates is considerable, there are many wills, and the number of names recorded is very great. The entries date from the period of Richard II. to that of Elizabeth. They are not consecutive in date, and there are a number of blank pages of paper at the end, the book being written on that material. Dr. Clutterbuck's second paper was 'On the Muniments of Andover.' These documents are numerous, but in a condition requiring great care and labour to arrange them in something like order. They date from an early period, and relate the steps whereby the town became possessed of the manor. The earliest charter is entered in the Southampton Black Book. Andover had its gold merchant from the time of Henry II., although there is reason to believe that the date of its foundation may have been the Council at Greatly in 930. The charters of King John define the fee farm rent, which was 100*l.* per annum, a large sum for those days, but it was reduced later. There are records of payment of rent from Margaret, Queen of Edward I.; Edmund, Earl of Kent, and from his widow; Margaret, Countess of Richmond; and others. Until recently the contents of the muniment chest were all but unknown. The third paper was 'On the Churches of Chilcomb Manor,' by Mr. Norman C. H. Nisbett.

Saturday, the 5th, the closing day of the Congress, was occupied by a visit to Basingstoke, and thence to the site of Old Basing House. The party found a mass of huge earthworks, the principal of which enclose a circular area, the fosses around which are very deep. The banks, now shorn of the masses of building once erected upon them, remain much the same as they were left in ancient British times, and it is apparent that here must have been a settlement of importance, within signal of many other sites of the same remote antiquity. Dr. Andrews produced the Ordnance maps of the district, and explained the relation of the early sites one to the other, many Roman roads being shown as traversing the locality. In later times the Normans occupied the site, and Basing Castle is frequently spoken of in mediæval records. The Rev. G. N. Godwin led the party into the circular area, where many remains of brickwork apartments and passages are now visible, having been opened by excavation a few years ago. They are all that is left—except portions of detached walling and buildings—of the great mansion erected by the Marquis of Winchester. He proceeded to relate the story of the siege of Basing House. Donington Castle and Basing having the command of the roads to the west of England, it was important that they should both be held for the king, and equally so that they should be taken by the forces of the Parliament. 1,500 men were, therefore, brought before the walls at an early period of the investment, and the house would have fallen but that a reinforcement of 100 men had just before been able to enter. Waller, with 7,000 men, was unable to effect the capture, and in the mean time Basing had been strongly fortified by Lord Hopton. The zigzag course of many of the modern fences may mark the outline of these works. The attack of 1644 was defeated, and it required Cromwell's presence in 1645 to effect the capture. The great mansion was accidentally burnt, and afterwards the Parliament permitted any one to remove the old bricks and materials. Hence the buildings have all but disappeared, and the ancient earthworks appear again in their original condition. A visit was then made to Old Basing Church, which suffered severely in the siege. Its present condition indicates to some degree the extent of the injuries that it received. It is remarkable for the large number of armorial bearings of the Paulett family and their connexions, which appear as ornaments to the windows. At Basingstoke the old maces and regalia of the Corporation were on view by the courtesy of the Mayor. The church is a large building, erected in the light and lofty style of the beginning of the sixteenth century, the chancel being more ancient. A visit was then paid to the ruins (which are so well known to travellers along the South-Western Railway) of the Chapel of the Holy Ghost. But the most conspicuous portions are those of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, formerly attached to it.

The closing meeting of the Congress was held at the Guildhall, Winchester, in the evening. The Rev. S. M. Mayhew presided, and six papers were arranged to be read. These consisted of the following: 'On the Civil War in Hampshire,' by Mr. W. Money; 'Skull Gobbets,' by Mr. H. Syer Cuming; 'Prehistoric Flint Implements found on the South Downs,' by Mr. W. Haydon; 'Some Discoveries in Winchester Cathedral,' by Mr. Park Harrison; and 'The Diocese and the Channel Islands,' by Mr. Kershaw. In this paper the author referred to many documents at Lambeth Palace, the Bodleian Library, and at Cambridge. The connexion of the Channel Islands with the Norman kings was traced, and also their union with the see of Winchester, which took place in 1568. But the Book of Common Prayer had been translated in 1553. The last paper was by Mr. Cancellor 'On the Alien Priory at Hamble,'

founded by Bishop Gifford, of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, still remains as the parish church. The meeting was brought to a close at a late hour.

#### THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.

THE annual summer meeting of the Society began in Cork on Tuesday, July 25th, under the presidency of Mr. Robert Day, vice-president of the Society. A deputation from the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society, headed by the Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, presented an address of welcome. The Chairman exhibited a collection of antiquarian objects; among them were a number of stone celts, bronze swords, and spearheads, which had been found recently during dredging operations at Lough Erne; also a fine ecclesiastical gold ring, fourteenth century, a serpent brooch, beads, arrow heads, &c.

Mr. John L. Robinson read an account of the photographic survey now being made throughout Ireland of all objects of antiquarian interest by members of the Society, and exhibited a number of specimens. A paper was read by Mr. H. F. Berry, of the Public Record Office, Dublin, on 'The Manor of Mallow in the Thirteenth Century.' In early times the district round Mallow belonged to the sept of the O'Keefes, and after the Anglo-Norman invasion it was granted to one of the Flemings. Afterwards by marriage it came into the possession of the De Rupes, and by exchange of part of Mayo with Thomas Fitz Maurice Fitz John in 1282 passed into the hands of the Desmond Fitzgeralds, with whom it remained until the forfeiture of their wide domains in Queen Elizabeth's time. Thomas Fitz Maurice was Chief Justiciary of Ireland, succeeding William de Odingseles in 1295. By Margaret his wife, cousin of Edward I., he left, with others, a son Maurice, who in 1329 was created Earl of Desmond. The value of the land was certified at the sum of 595*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* From an original document in the Irish Record Office the writer showed that these lands consisted of hundreds of acres of arable, meadow, and wood land, varying from 2*d.* to 3*s.* an acre. There were free tenancies of many carucates of land of varying rentals, one tenant being bound to present a pair of spurs at Michaelmas each year. There were also farmers and betaghs. An inquisition taken in 1282 proves that at a remote period manorial rights were exercised by the De Rupes; and the names of seven of the districts which composed the manor have been preserved. In 1295 the Justiciary held his court at Mallow, he having been obliged to transfer his sittings from Buttevant in consequence of the inferior nature of the victuals and accommodation provided for him there, and the town was formally summoned to answer for such neglect. The writer then gave an interesting account of an ecclesiastical difficulty that arose in 1301, from the presentation of the rectory of Mallow to Philip de Rupe by William de Rupe his cousin. It was also presented to Henry de Thrapeston by the king, who then held the wardship of the manor. The bishop seems to have instituted both candidates, but the De Rupes subsequently succeeded in establishing their kinsman. The church had the right of sanctuary, and in the taxation of 1306 was valued at 11*l.* The betaghs were the Irish cottiers, whose forefathers had probably occupied the same lands and cultivated them under the Norman settlers. Under these last they were still serfs, *adscripti glebe*, and were transferred with the land.

Mr. Seaton F. Milligan exhibited drawings of a canoe recently found in a bog near Belturbet, co. Cavan. The following papers were also submitted to the Council for publication: 'The Anglo-Norman Settlement in Leinster,' by James Mills, M.R.I.A.; 'The Geraldines of the County Kilkenny,' by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A.; 'A Complete List of the Justices of the Peace

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for County Wexford,' by Joseph P. Swan; 'Notes on the Word "Sidh,"' by David Mac Ritchie, F.S.A. (Scot.).

The afternoon was devoted to an excursion to Killelea Abbey and Castle. Killelea is named from St. Cyra, an abbot who presided over a nunnery there at an early date. A Franciscan abbey was founded there in 1465 by Cormac M'Carthy, surnamed Laidir, or "the Strong," lord of Muskerry. He was murdered by his brother, and buried in the abbey, where is his tomb with this inscription: "Hic jacet Cormacus fil. Thadei, fil. Cormaci, fil. Dermoti magni McCarthy, Duns. de Musgraigh Flayn ac istius conventus primus fundator, an. Dom. 1494." The abbey was of considerable extent, and the nave and choir and tower still remain. It was pillaged in 1584, in 1599, in 1601 by Tyrone; and in 1641 it was given to Lord Broghill, the conqueror of Muskerry. For generations it has been used as a place of burial, and past writers describe the many thousand human bones piled in heaps within its walls. Its condition at present is shocking. Tombstones and rocks lie tumbled in all directions, and weeds of every description thrive in rankest luxuriance, rendering examination almost impossible, while inside and outside ivy and trees are rapidly crumbling and undermining the walls and foundations.

On Wednesday, Timoleague Abbey, a Franciscan monastery, was visited. It stands at the head of Courtmacsherry Bay. The founder is now admitted to have been Donal Glas, Prince of Carbery, who was buried in the abbey in 1366. The ruins are large, and consist of a nave, choir, south transept, and the usual domestic offices of an important monastic establishment. The last builder identified with it was De Courcy, who was a temporal as well as a spiritual peer, and who lies buried in a special mortuary built off the Lady Chapel south side (1518). An unusual, and as far as known in Ireland, unique passage, very clearly defined, runs through the piers of the south wall of the choir to admit of entrance to it. Here also the floor was strewn with tombstones and other memorials of the dead. A small chalice was shown that had been found at Cape Clear about thirty years ago in a box with priests' vestments. The latter fell to pieces on being touched, and the chalice was black with age. It bears the inscription, *FF RU MIN: CONV DE THIMOLAGGI*. In the afternoon a drive was taken to Blarney Castle, and that splendid pile, the greatest stronghold of the McCarthys in Munster, was examined by the party.

On Friday a visit was made to Youghal, and St. Mary's Church, which has been "restored" for modern use, was first visited. In the south transept, which had been purchased by Sir Richard Boyle for a mortuary chapel, is a great tomb under a fine arch, with effigies of himself, his wives and children. Raleigh's house, his garden and yew trees, and the old clock gateway were also visited. A drive was then taken to Ardmore, nine miles distant, and the fine Round Tower examined. The special features are the four string courses, some rough internal sculptures, and the more than common extent of tapering. St. Declan's Oratory and the cathedral were also visited. The latter consists of a chancel and nave, the western gable presenting a series of sculptured niches similar to the work on the crosses at Monasterboice, Kells, and Clonmacnoise. Various spots of interest associated with St. Declan were pointed out. The place is largely frequented by the peasantry for devotional purposes on the saint's festival day.

#### THE MOTTO OF SCIARRA MARTINENGO CESARESCO.

MR. W. FRED. DICKES's letter in the *Athenæum* of June 3rd offers an ingenious interpretation to the motto on the cap of Sciarra Martinengo Cesaresco, but one which, as far as

it concerns Julia Plotio, cannot be accepted. There is not a shadow of doubt that Moretto's portrait is of Sciarra Martinengo. At the Palazzo Martinengo at Salò we have a copy or replica of it, evidently of the same date as the National Gallery picture, which, like all the other pictures in the house, is in a battered condition, everything having suffered damage in 1796, when it was occupied by the French, and besieged by the Austrians. Whether this picture was from the master's own hand cannot, therefore, now be established, but it proves the identity of the National Gallery Sciarra, which remained in the family till its owner died without making a will, so that, by the Austrian law then prevailing, all his property went to his childless widow, who left it to a distant cousin of her own, who sold the portrait to Count Lechi.

I may add that if Mr. Dickes will consult Sansovino and Brantôme he will find that Sciarra was by no means the common adventurer he supposes him to have been. Brantôme says that he was "the sweetest and most courteous gentleman he had ever known, and the fastest friend when he promised to be one." (I quote from memory.) He was a true specimen, he adds, "de ceste brave et bonne race des Martinengues." The French king whom he served gave him a magnificent funeral.

EVELYN MARTINENGO CESARESCO.

#### Just-Int Gossip.

A LANDSCAPE painter of distinction writes:—

"Do you know they are spoiling the Castle here [Carnarvon]? They are gradually repairing (making as good as new) all the battlements and turrets. They have nearly finished the north-western and its turret. Surely the tops of the walls could be pointed with cement to prevent injury from wet without altering their appearance. I do not know who has the authority for this work."

Carnarvon Castle has been long in process of repair, but if our correspondent objects to pointing with cement, we hope he will never see Kirkstall Abbey.

COL. G. M. GREEN, of the Anthropological Department of the World's Fair at Chicago, writes:—

"This section has recently received an account of the discovery of ruined temples in the desert of Colorado, or perhaps Arizona. Though so far north, their structure and the employment of the rattlesnake as a pillar-form bring them into close relation with the ancient structures of Yucatan and other sites of the former cities of Central America. Moreover, vestiges of an old irrigating canal cross the country for twenty miles. Another matter worthy of notice is the arrival here of a stone recently brought from Southern California by Mr. Horatio N. Rust, United States Indian agent, who tells of the ceremonies and dances that are observed by the natives in connexion with it, and of the nature worship evidently perpetuated in the district without disturbance from a remote period. It was found on a section known as Warner's Ranch. The stone adored by these aborigines is recognized as an archaic form, identical with the so-called 'yoke' which had early in this year been classified, and correctly it now appears, as 'the Sacred Maya Stone of Mexico,' by Mr. Francis Parry, of the Royal Geographical Society."

In the church of Clayton, in Sussex, which is unfortunately undergoing the process Mr. Five per Cent. calls restoration, a number of frescoes have been discovered under the whitewash.

THERE has been a remarkable "find" in Strasbourg at the digging up of the yard of one of the ancient houses in the Rue de la Cathédrale. At a depth of nearly three mètres below the surface the workmen came upon thousands of small Roman coins, potsherds, several bones and horns of beasts, and a large fragment of marble. The bones and horns point to a place of sacrifice, and go far to confirm the tradition that the famous cathedral was erected on the site of a former heathen temple.

At Pompeii (insula 2<sup>a</sup>, regio V<sup>a</sup>) two gold rings and some musical instruments have been

found, viz., two bronze flutes lined with bone, each a little over a metre in length.

PROF. ORSI has discovered that the Falconara monument, near Noto, ascribed by Messrs. Freeman and Evans to Sicilian-Greek construction, is, on the contrary, the remains of a Byzantine church. Evident traces of a Scean gate have been observed by Prof. Orsi in the circuit of the walls of Dionysius at ancient Syracuse.

At the lake settlement of Castelnuovo Fogliani, in the province of Piacenza, the usual constructions characteristic of an Italian *terramara* have been found, with fragments of rude pottery, bronze knives, ends of stags' horns, earthenware spindle-whorls, and other objects, all typical of the age of bronze.

At Vecchiazano, near Forlì, excavations are taking place in the prehistoric station of Bertarina, where rude pottery and stone weapons have been disinterred.

EXCAVATIONS have now been resumed in search of the fountain of the Nine Springs erected by Pisistratus, and the abundant flow of water found beneath the soil in the direction of the Ilissus now inspires hopes of finding it. At the crossing of two streets in Athens, called respectively by the names of Leonidas and Mueller, has been found a lekythos carved with figures in relief, and bearing remains of a sepulchral inscription. It has been used for burial purposes.

#### MUSIC

##### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

*My Musical Life and Recollections.* By Jules Rivière. (Sampson Low & Co.)—Though not, perhaps, very intimately associated with the highest branches of musical work in this country, M. Jules Rivière has for more than a generation occupied a prominent position in London and the provinces, and has gained much and deserved popularity. If the present volume of 226 pp. tells us little or nothing with which the studious observer of what happens in this sphere of art was not already familiar—except the interesting details concerning the author's private life—it is eminently readable, and is written throughout with exceptional modesty and good taste. At first it reads like a "shilling shocker," the tragic end of the author's grandfather during the Napoleonic wars and the Parisian horrors he had to witness at the instance of his mother being told simply, but graphically. The elder Madame Rivière certainly did not fulfil the duties of a mother as we understand them; but, with characteristic French chivalry and devotion, the son never mentions her in any terms of disrespect. Those who are sufficiently old to remember Julien and even Musard will find something to interest them. Much that is entertaining will also be found in M. Rivière's recital of his experiences as conductor of the Adelphi during the palmy days of the Ben Webster management, at Cremorne, the Alhambra, the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, &c., and his unpleasant associations with Mrs. Weldon. From first to last, however, M. Rivière never displays animus against any one, and he has words of defence even for those who caused him losses and annoyance. The concluding words of his book are graceful and will bear quotation:—

"Whilst, under God's blessing, health is spared to me and my energy remains, I shall devote my best efforts to making some sort of requital (though a poor one) for the unbounded confidence that has been placed in me, and for the kindness and encouragement I have enjoyed during my long and happy residence in the land of my adoption. It is only strangers I need exhort to believe that my love of England, and of all English institutions, gave me the desire to put this formally on record. I trust it will be considered a sufficient excuse for publishing this small volume."

M. Rivière's English is for the most part excellent, and we have noted very few actual errors. Gluck is more than once spelt "Glück," and Tschalkowsky comes out as "Tscharkowsky." Moreover, it is not quite accurate to say that from 1866, Alfred Mellon's last season, until 1871 there were no promenade concerts at Covent Garden. The series was continued in 1867 under the late Signor Bottesini, who, however, did not prove himself a good conductor.

*Bibliography of Wagner's Leit-Motives and Preludes, with Commentaries on 'Lohengrin' and 'Parsifal.'* (Waterlow Brothers.)—The anonymous author of this latest addition to Wagnerian literature finds that the grand aggregate of leading themes in the master's works is 386. He gives names to all of them, some of which sound very ridiculous, such as the 'Cooking Motive,' the 'Figure of Fatal Effect,' 'Hearty Kick Motive,' &c. The notes on 'Lohengrin' and 'Parsifal' are curious reading, for the author finds symbolism or spiritual significance in almost every line of the dramas. How much of it would be endorsed by Wagner himself, were he alive, it is not easy to say.

#### INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTED MUSIC.

*First and Second Albums of Music for Violoncello and Piano-forte.* Selected, arranged, and composed by E. Van der Straeten. (Willcocks & Co.) If it cannot be said that the violoncello has made such amazing strides in popularity of late years as the violin, it is extensively cultivated even by female amateurs. These two albums contain pieces, mostly transcriptions, by Bach, Handel, Gluck, Purcell, Haydn, Mozart, Cherubini, Mercadante, and the editor. They are all brief, and for the most part not difficult. Mr. Van der Straeten, who writes with taste, favours the *F* rather than the *C* clef, though he sometimes adopts the latter.—*Deux Morceaux de Salon ou de Concert*, for violin and piano, by Émile Sauret, Op. 46, are virtuoso pieces, brilliant and effective, if of no great intrinsic musical value.

*Six Diversions for Two Violins and Piano-forte.* By J. E. Newell. (Weekes & Co.) These trifles, which are published separately, are tuneful, and, being of the first order of simplicity, will be found agreeable by juvenile learners as a relief from technical studies.—For more advanced students an elegantly written *Romance in F*, by Keall Parkhouse, may be commended.—For violoncello and piano we have *Quatrième Gavotte*, Op. 68, and *Largo in B flat*, Op. 69, by David Popper, elegantly written trifles of moderate difficulty; *Mazurka Fantastique*, by Leo Stern, an eccentric but effective piece, well described by its title; and *Rondo Pastorale*, by J. W. Ivimey, a musicianly, though somewhat laboured composition, slightly suggestive of Brahms.

Among other publications to hand are the following: No. 16 of the *Red Album*, containing nine drawing-room sketches for violoncello, and *Songs without Words*, a book of six transcriptions for violin and piano of favourite songs by Goring Thomas (Metzler & Co.); *Meditation*, by J. F. Guyer, and *Mazurka Capriccioso*, by W. H. Nicholls, both easy and tuneful pieces for violin (Edinburgh, Paterson & Sons); *Romance in F*, a somewhat florid piece, by Charles H. Fogg, and *Berceuse*, a pretty little sketch, by W. A. Gilbert, also for violin (Forsyth Brothers); a very graceful and effective *Mélodie Romantique*, for violoncello, by Leo Stern (Cocks & Co.); *Ménuet à l'Antique* and *Sérénade*, easy and pleasing trifles for violin, by Anton Strelezki (Augener & Co.); and *Romance in G*, by Liza Lehmann, written with much refinement of style (Chappell & Co.).

#### Musical Gossip.

In issuing a formal prospectus of the series of promenade concerts at Covent Garden commencing to-night, Mr. Farley Sinkins gives further evidence of his already expressed desire to raise, or rather restore, the tone of these entertainments. In the time of Alfred Mellon, and later when Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. F. H. Cowen conducted them, much high-class music was performed at these concerts, but of late the standard has been considerably lowered. With Mr. Cowen and Mr. G. H. Betjemann as conductors, and a large orchestra selected from the best sources, good performances should be assured. Wednesdays will be classical nights, and on Fridays prominence will be given to English music. As before stated, M. Saint-Saëns's Biblical opera, 'Samson et Dalila,' is to be rendered as an oratorio, but no further particulars are given concerning the works to be performed. The list of solo artists, chiefly vocal, is extremely large. Among the singers are Mesdames Valda, Marian McKenzie, Belle Cole, Ella Russell, Palliser, Alice Gomez, Trebelli, Thudichum, Marie Rozé, Patey, Swiatlowsky, and Hilda Wilson; and Messrs. Ben Davies, Pierpoint, Dufliche, Braxton Smith, Piercy, Foli, Andrew Black, David Bispham, and Oudin. The instrumentalists include Madame Nettie Carpenter and Messrs. Ysaye, Slivinski, Frederick Dawson, Elkan Kosman, Johannes Wolff, Leo Stern, Gregorowitsch (a Russian violinist), and Hollman. The announcement that Mr. Sims Reeves will reappear will scarcely be received with unmixed satisfaction by the best friends of the once famous vocalist.

The newly formed Scottish Orchestral Company has issued its prospectus of thirty-three concerts at Glasgow during the coming season, twenty-seven of which will be orchestral and six chamber performances. The chief object of the undertaking is to enable concerts of the highest class to be given in various parts of Scotland during a much longer period of the year than has hitherto been possible. With Mr. Henschel as conductor good performances are assured, and the scheme is one that must have the good wishes of musicians.

We are requested to call attention to the high-class concerts which were commenced on Monday last at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne, under the direction of Mr. Norfolk Megone. The band has been mainly selected from the best London orchestras, and the programme for the first week included symphonies by Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Gade, Haydn, and Goetz, and a new work by Miss Edith Swebstone; and overtures and other selections from nearly all the great composers, classical and modern. Considering the wretched music presented at nearly all English holiday resorts, as compared with that which may be heard at continental watering-places, Mr. Megone's enterprise is worthy of the utmost encouragement and support.

In October next Verdi will complete his eightieth year, and a design is on foot to present the composer with an album containing the autograph signatures of the most distinguished living musicians of all countries. This would be a peculiarly appropriate and graceful tribute to the greatest Italian master of the century.

The sum of 1,600*l.* is required for the proposed erection of a monument to Donizetti at Bergamo, the composer's birthplace, but only 660*l.* has so far been subscribed.

#### DRAMA

#### Dramatic Gossip.

A "VARIETY SHOW," formerly called 'A Trip to China' and now rechristened 'A Trip to Chicago,' occupies the Vaudeville Theatre. It proves to be a pendant to 'Fun on the Bristol,' a piece produced eleven years ago at the Olympic.

The character of an Irish Mrs. Malaprop, played by Mr. John F. Sheridan, appears in both, and is now, with an altered name, less comic than before. In both pieces the concluding act consists of music-hall performances. These are poor enough as a rule, and are in one or two instances unpleasant also. Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Sidney Brough, and Miss Helena Dacre are included in the company; but their talents are shown to little advantage. A comedietta entitled 'Sixes' is also given.

In the competition between the music-halls and the theatres on which the latter have now ventured, they are so heavily handicapped that the expediency of challenging comparisons may be doubted. The prices at the theatre are necessarily higher, and the choice of entertainments is more limited. One who has paid, say, half a guinea for a stall is, so to speak, tied to his seat, since he is naturally indisposed, if the entertainment is dull, to quit it and seek another house. He is not allowed to drink nor smoke, and is practically a prisoner. An insignificant ballet of a dozen half-trained dancers cannot compete in attractions with the elaborately arranged spectacles at the Empire or the Alhambra. The best chance of the theatres must surely consist in giving a genuinely dramatic entertainment, the taste for which can never die, rather than a poor imitation of the performances at the rival establishments.

THE Royalty Theatre, the latest entertainment at which inspired little confidence, is now shut, Miss Annie Rose's performances having been suspended last week.

THE Opéra Comique, which, without being constantly buffeted as have been some other West-End houses, has had a stormy career, will, it is said, be shortly converted into a music-hall. A transfiguration of the kind has already been undergone at the Olympic.

NOTHING seems less easily explicable than the influence of position upon theatres. In the case of an adequate attraction people have flocked to the theatre once existing in Tottenham Street, or even to Sadler's Wells or the Grand. In Holborn, meanwhile, attempts to maintain a theatre have failed; and the Princess's in Oxford Street even, after experiencing many fluctuations, is frequently closed. An attraction like Miss Lamb in 'Niobe' can allure people to the Strand (once the most popular little house in London), and Mr. Penley can entice the public to the Globe; but the Lyceum, the doomed house in Drury Lane, and the Gaiety represent the easternmost limits to which people are easily drawn. The small space between the Criterion and Drury Lane includes all the genuine West-End theatres of importance except the St. James's and the Court. Within those limits even one house, the Queen's, though intelligently managed, has ceased to be used for theatrical purposes.

'SOWING THE WIND' is the title of the play by Mr. Grundy with which Mr. Carr will begin his season at the Comedy Theatre. It is in four acts, and deals with English life sixty-five years ago.

THE Société de Développement d'Avenches is arranging for the open-air performance of a tragedy within the walls of the ancient Roman theatre at Aventicum. The play is written by Ad. Ribaux, of Neuchâtel, and the plot is taken from the life of the old Roman colony.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. W.—W. P.—C. A. W.—F. M.—A. S.—V. P. P.—received.  
A. S. G.—You had better apply to the painter himself.  
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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